AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
POSITIVE SALE OF
500 CASES
Boots and Sh[oes]
Splendid Line Hats & [Caps]
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Hardware, Table Cutlery, [Wooden] Ware, &c.,
Also, 10,000 Pounds Indian Red [Paint],
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 1, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

GREAT PEREMPT[ORY]
AUCTION SA[LE]
OF
One Hundre[d]
Choice Boulevard L[ots]
FRONTING
ON SOUTH HALST[ED]
Green, Peoria, Sangamon, Morgan-sts.,
CORNER OF
HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-F[IFTH]-ST. BOULEVARD,
MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 4, 187[2],
ON THE PREMIS[ES].

These lots are in Subdivision of the ... of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 8, 38, 14, are splendidly located, being on Hal[sted] and within 90 feet of the Boulevard, fine improvements, and are of easy access to the P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway. ... property is very desirable for residence, situated in a district where property is increasing in value, they present excellent advantages for an investment or speculation.

A SPECIAL FREE TRA[IN]
Will leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 a. m., on day of sale, stopping at ... Crossing, Archer-av., Trumbull-st., Rock Island Car Shops, returning ... o'clock p. m.

A FREE LUNCH
Will also be provided. Terms of sale: cash. Purchaser assumes $100 on each ... due 3d of September, 1875. Balance ... and two years, or in instalments of ... six months, as preferred, with interest. Deferred payments at 8 per cent, payable ...ally; 5 per cent discount will be made for cash. TITLE PERFECT. A complete abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser, and warrantee deed given. ... accommodations are ample for all who ... attend this sale, or take a free ride ... the improvements in that locality. 10 per cent deposit will be required at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
FOREIGN AND DOMEST[IC]
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GO[ODS]
Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, ... Hosiery, etc., THURSDAY, OCT. 31, at ... Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

VALUABLE WATER [LOT]
AT AUCTION,
To Settle the Estate of a Deceased Pr[oprietor].
On THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at ... Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South ...
We shall sell, without reserve,
Lot 5, of Blocks 5 and 6, of So. ... Sec. 29, Town 39, R. 14, ...
This lot fronts 25 feet on ... feet on Desring-st., 200 feet to the river. Terms, ½ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. ... per cent, payable semi-annually. The Lot is rented until May, 1873, at an annual ... Arrangements have been made for ... facilities on the lot.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

MARBLE-FRONT HO[USE]
60 PECK-ST.,
AT AUCTIO[N]
On Thursday Morning, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock,
AT
BUTTERS' AUCTION RO[OMS]
55 and 57 South Canal-st.
We shall sell without reserve a fine marble-front two-story and basement house, 60 Peck-st., ... The house contains 3 parlors, library, ... and bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, ... bath, water closet, bells, speaking tubes, ... every modern convenience. Terms, $4,500 ... balance part cash and 1 year. This property is desirably located in a fine neighborhood, and ... attention of those desiring a handsome house.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REAL ESTATE SA[LE]
DESIRABLE LO[TS]
In Blocks 8 and 16 of Sectio[n] ... Town 39, Range 14, ...
AT AUCTION.
On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 4, 1[872],
On the Grounds, at 2 o'clock.
Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Evans and Harbine-s...
Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Clayton and Twenty-second-st.
Large Lot fronting on Twenty-second ... Feet corner of and fronting on A... st., being Lot 3, a most desirable ... for a LUMBER DEALER.
Title perfect. Full and complete abstract. ... balance 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per ...
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS
This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
...vets, Lace Curtains, Dress Goods, ... ficial Flowers, Wool Shirts, Wo... Hose, &c., &c.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, ... South Canal-st.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
CANARY BIRDS AND PARR[OTS]
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, ... South ...

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
SALOON AT AUCTI[ON]
... entire stock, fixtures, and lease of that ... No. 4 West Lake-st., near the bridge, will ... without reserve, in one lot, to the highest bidder, ... (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock a. m.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auct'rs.

10,000 CIGAR[S]
AT AUCTION,
...DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 West Lake-st., ... in lots to suit.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auct'rs.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872. NUMBER 74.

INSURANCE.

TIME-TRIED
AND
FIRE-TESTED.

PHŒNIX
Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CONN.

The Agency of the above old and well-known Company will be reopened on the first day of November next, under the management of

JAMES AYARS, JR.,
Resident Agent.

OFFICE,
157 & 159 LA SALLE-ST.,
Room No. 3.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
55 STATE-ST., Second Floor, with Steam Elevator.
57 STATE-ST., Basement, with or without Steam Power.
Apply on the premises.
J. W. MIDDLETON.

TO RENT.
Second floor of 35 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises
CHACE & ABELL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To Western Live Stock Shippers.
JACOB YOUNG, late of the firm of Bentley, Young & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has withdrawn from said firm, and will hereafter continue the business on his own account. A continuance of their favors requested. Prompt and personal attention given to all consignments and proceeds remitted ... Address JACOB YOUNG, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Illinois.

BOLTS.
CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS,
CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,
Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt made to order on short notice. Works corner Market and ... CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., ... and ... East Madison-st., sole agents.

HAMS.
... now prepared to supply the trade with my celebrated brand of Sugar-Cured Hams and Smoked Meats, ... kinds.
HENRY PHILLIPS,
55 & 57 Fulton-st.

DR. H. TOMBOEKEN
... leave to inform his patrons and friends that he has returned from Europe and resumed his medical practice ... Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison, Room 22. Office hours from 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

BUYERS
... our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of
BONTAG & STAUDINGER,
640 Wabash-av., 13th-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
French China,
Bohemian Glassware,
Lava Ware,
Parian Marble,
Baskets,
China Toys,
Dolls.
Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices.
BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES,
... and 85 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.
RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
... WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
... expenses, small profits, low prices.

FINANCIAL.
WE WANT
...' Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c., for collection in any part of the country.
...'s Mercantile Collection Agency,
... EAST MADISON-ST.

Loans Negotiated
... in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
... East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Geo. Foy & Co.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
REMOVED TO
No. 28 SOUTH WATER-ST.

LOST,
... Collector's Pocketbook, containing notes and ... belonging to G. W. Richardson. A reward of $10 ... for its return to 45 Central Union Block. No ...

CLOTHING.
STATE-ST.
C. O. D.
CHICAGO.
NEW YORK.
PITTSBURGH.
ROCHESTER.
FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING.
MEN. YOUTHS. CHILDREN. BOYS.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING!
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES.
EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.
A. J. NUTTING,
THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.
ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.
320 and 322 STATE-ST.
BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

HATS AND FURS.
FURS!
HATS!
STRYKER & CO.,
The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West,
231 W. Madison-st.,
Are showing the Largest and Best assortment of SEAL SACQUES and LADIES' FINE FURS ever offered in Chicago.
Furs manufactured to order.
Furs altered and repaired in the best manner.
The Largest Stock of GENTS', YOUTHS', and CHILDREN'S Hats in the West.
231 West Madison-st.,
114 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL.
SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS.
NEW STYLES,
NEW CATALOGUES,
REDUCED PRICES.
300 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with despatch. Prices from $100 to $1,000.
Also, GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or to rent.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

SILVER GOODS.
GORHAM
STERLING
SILVER.
We have just opened a very large assortment of the celebrated Gorham Mfg. Co.'s Sterling Silver Goods, in beautiful cases, for Wedding and Anniversary Gifts.
N. MATSON & CO.,
481 Wabash-av.

RANGES.
VAN RANGES,
For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
CLOGSTON'S PATENT.
Estimates made on application to
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
76 West Washington-st.

BIRDS' EYES.
TO TAXIDERMISTS.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
ARTIFICIAL BIRDS' EYES,
AT
FRED. KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE,
NO. 90 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
Drawing takes place every 17 days. Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bank notes, gold, silver, and Government bonds. We have no agents in the United States. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

THE HORSE-DISEASE.

Progress of the Pestilence in This City.

Over One Thousand Horses Attacked Yesterday.

The Entire Stock of Several Barns Rendered Unavailable.

The Influenza Spreading Through Both Public and Private Stables.

Its Effects Felt in the Three Divisions of the City.

Condition of the Sick Steeds in All the Stables.

Oxen to the Front---The Reserve Molars Likely to Be Called In.

Slight Improvement in the Situation in New York City.

CHICAGO.

THE NOTE OF ALARM WHICH HAS BEEN SOUNDED from the East, and from Canada, and which the daily papers of this city have zealously re-echoed, has been quickly followed by the disaster which it foretold. The horse-disease which has caused so complete a stand-still of business in all the large cities of the East, and which was heralded in Chicago by a few isolated cases, has now broken out in every quarter of the city, and threatens to produce the same unpleasant consequences that it has done in other cities. There are upward of seven hundred horses sick, by actual count, and the figure must have reached a thousand yesterday. Except those in the Western avenue barn of the West Division City Railroad Company, the horses have all been taken with the disease since Monday. In no other instance has its appearance been noticed previous to that date. In four days 1,000 horses have been attacked, and there is little doubt that the disease will be general throughout the city in a few hours from the present writing. So far the disease has shown itself in

A MILD FORM.

Many of the horses suffering from it are still at work, and many have been seen on the streets yesterday. The main portion of those who have been relieved from duty are already recovering, owing to prompt and sagacious treatment. Should this be general, the fear of a total interruption of business need not be entertained. The duration of the disease appears to vary, in proportion to the promptitude with which it is met, and this fact should encourage the owners of horses to be on the alert, and spare no pains to arrest the malady at the outset.

NUMEROUS MODES OF TREATMENT

have been suggested, any one of which, if promptly administered, is better than the best of them called in a few hours later. Immediate attention is the prime necessity; good ventilation, cleanliness, disinfectants, come next. Warmth should be especially studied. Blanket the horses in all cases, and give them air. This has been generally done, and we believe if it is carried out the run of the malady in Chicago will be briefer than in any other city.

THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

has shown by how slender a thread our business is upheld. An epidemic among our equine friends results in a complete break-up of our routine business,—how complete remains to be seen. It has the effect of turning attention to other means of transit than our faithful friend, the horse, and if it evolves some system of travel less likely to be interrupted suddenly, its results will not be so deplorable after all. The use of dummies on our car-tracks is not considered practicable, and a modification of mechanical apparatus is necessary. A few months ago Mr. Myers thought that he had solved the riddle by his

PNEUMATIC MOTOR,

but whether this is the case remains to be seen. A description of the machine was given some months ago, when the inventor demonstrated pretty satisfactorily that his discovery possessed the germ of success, even though he had not altogether mastered certain mechanical imperfections. His pneumatic dummy has been gradually improved, after a variety of experiments, and is now nearly ready for use. It is awaiting a final trial before it can be pronounced upon. He has renewed his air-pump, which now works with two cylinders. In connection with the pump is a reservoir, capable of holding 2,000 cubic feet of air, into which the air is forced through underground pipes. The reservoir is connected by means of a duct with the barn, where the dummy receives its substitute for fuel and water.

THE ONLY OBSTACLE

is the pump, of whose capacity Mr. Myers has doubts. Its place will shortly be filled with another from New York, and then the owner thinks he will have everything accomplished. The dummy took a turn on the track yesterday, satisfactorily to the owner. Now is Mr. Myers' opportunity. If his invention is meritorious, the present lack of horses will afford him an excellent opportunity to display its merits. There will be fewer horses about the streets to be terrified, and one great obstacle will thus be overcome. Let Mr. Myers show up his dummy at as early a date as he can, and let the public be the jury to decide on its excellence. If it is good they will soon discover it; if not, the sooner it is known the better for Mr. Myers.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The great stables of the omnibus company on the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets were visited by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning. Frank Parmelee himself was in attendance, as is his custom, every part of the premises, especially in such a crisis as the present, being under his close and constant supervision. The horses are kept in a lofty basement, lighted and ventilated by nearly full windows on three sides. The company has 150 horses, powerful and carefully selected animals. A proof of their careful keeping is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Parmelee showed the writer yesterday a span of white horses that have been sixteen years in omnibus service, and another pair of bays that have frequented our hotels and depots for thirteen years. Mr. Parmelee says that it was only within two or three days past that any tokens of malady were observed. On Monday, a number of the horses began to cough. On Tuesday morning, sixty animals were thus affected, those more seriously attacked giving tokens of uneasiness, refusing their food, and drooping. That day was damp and rainy, and the trouble seemed on the increase, as it doubtless would have proved but for the change of weather. Meanwhile, judicious measures were resorted to. Liniment was freely used on throats, breasts, and sides. Where there was coldness of ears and feet, the treatment was more thorough, and the animals worst affected were turned loose in box-stalls, with which the stable is provided, and warmth thus secured. The favorable change in the weather helped results, and in the dry, cool weather of yesterday all the horses were improving, coughing diminished, and only a few new cases. It seems certain that about half the company's horses are in a condition to be declared off work, and to remain so for the next ten days or more, under the most favorable circumstances. No fears are entertained as to fatal results, but heavy omnibus work on a sick horse would give quite another showing. The company has too much care for their valuable animals not to observe the utmost caution, and the extension of the disease might cause them and the public much temporary embarrassment. They will go on and work healthy animals only, and if the number falls it is certain that their luggage wagons at least will be drawn about town by oxen, a contingency the Company already contemplate, for theirs is a class of service that cannot be suspended. Meanwhile the great stable is a fully-equipped horse dispensary. Carbolic acid and chloride of lime are freely used to kill noxious vapors. An abundance of blankets have been secured. The horses have taken to drinking slippery elm like sick children, and if Frank Parmelee does not get up his pets with gruel and toast water it will be because he does better for them. Horse-owners will do well to borrow a lesson from the omnibus stables as to intelligent humanity in the care of horses. Mr. Parmelee feels certain that the trial will be only of limited duration, and he is prepared and preparing to meet it.

THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

There are some 1,200 horses used on the South Side street-railroads. Three hundred of them were slightly attacked with the distemper, but are now convalescent. Twenty-five others are suffering under a mild attack, which creates no alarm among the managers. None of those that have been sick, had a relapse. While no serious interruption of travel is apprehended, the Company are prepared to substitute dummies for horseflesh as a motive power, provided permission to run them is granted by the city authorities. Under the present ordinance, dummies can be run within the city limits after midnight, and in case of necessity it is expected that their temporary use will be allowed during the day. In anticipation of an emergency requiring their use, men are now at work putting the dummies in running order.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

keep 67 horses. The gentleman in charge stated that three horses were coughing, and he supposed they would all cough before long. The sick ones he described as "kind of dumpish." He had seen hundreds of horses in the same way in damp weather, but he had not seen a man who knew anything about the distemper. There had been nothing done except to keep the barn scrupulously clean, and sprinkle chloride of lime on the floors.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

had sixty horses in good health at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, but yesterday morning five began to cough. They were not very bad and were sent to work. Mr. Philips, the Superintendent, thought the weather had much to do with the spread of the complaint, and if a cold rain came on probably all the horses in the city would be laid up. The weather in the East had been favorable to the disease, whereas our climate being generally genial at this season of the year, there was not as much danger as was anticipated. He intended using alcohol and cayenne pepper for cold extremities, and believed that a mustard poultice around the neck would be efficacious. He used chloride of lime and carbolic acid as disinfectants, and advised keeping the premises clear of ammonia.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY

use 75 horses, 25 of which exhibited symptoms on Wednesday evening, and two refused to eat. Mr. Knights, the foreman, said that, but for the excitement, he would not have regarded the coughing as anything unusual at this time of the year. He had frequently noticed the same symptoms after a change of weather. The patients were not troubled with the discharge of matter, and but two were off their feed. Lobelia, aconite, and belladonna were good medicines, and warm bran mashes excellent food.

THE A. M. U. EXPRESS COMPANY

have 118 horses in their new stables on Third avenue. One of the attaches said that three or four declined to eat; that there was coughing, but he never saw a team where there was not coughing at this season; that the work of the Company was not interrupted, and he did not believe that it would be; they were taking every precaution.

THE POST OFFICE STABLES.

The Government owns 33 horses in Chicago, and it is of the utmost importance that they should keep well to convey the mails to and from the railroads. The interruption of correspondence even for a brief period would be an inconvenience to everybody. So far the Post Office animals are in first-rate health. The precaution to which this happy condition of affairs is attributed is rather funny. Mr. Charles Walsh, superintendent of the stables, an old horseman, remembered that thirty years ago when there was a horse epidemic in New York State, a "corner" was gotten up in Billy goats, on account of a popular superstition that the presence of a goat in a stable prevented the approach of disease. Believing that the odor of the goat was really a preventive, he purchased a pair, and tied them up in the barn. Whether there is any virtue in their presence it is difficult to decide, but the fact remains that the horses are healthy. As confirmatory of the goat theory, the following is interesting:

Professor Hagen, of the Boston Museum of Comparative Zoology, writes as follows: "Concerning the alarming horse-disease it will be perhaps of great interest to hear of a remedy discovered by chance while a similar wide-spread epidemic raged in Germany several years ago. Attention was then aroused by the fact that certain stables of the army did not suffer at all. After a thorough investigation it was found that in those stables free from sickness the soldiers kept for their own amusement a goat buck. Although many ridiculed and disbelieved in such a remedy as prevention of the disease, yet the experiment, when tried, proved so effectual that, for instance, at Konigsberg in Prussia, an army stable keeps permanently a goat buck, and in 1866 they even took them to the war."

There are ten horses owned and used by carriers in the suburbs. All of them are in excellent health.

YOUNG'S OMNIBUS LINE.

Mr. Young, proprietor of the well-known Wabash avenue omnibus line, has 140 horses in his stables at the foot of Twenty-second street. He stated that many of his stock had been troubled with a cough for the last four or five days. One had a running at the nose, and none fed as well as usual. He considered absolute rest essential to a cure, and if the complaint made its appearance in an aggravated form, he would keep his horses in the stalls until they recovered. He had no apprehensions of fatal results, and believed that with fine weather and proper treatment the disease would disappear. The stages were running as usual.

THE PEOPLE'S OMNIBUS LINE

employ 330 horses, and no indication of the malady has appeared among them, though the Superintendent said they were looking for it, and using every precaution. Ninety horses reside at

THE GARDEN CITY STABLE,

on Sixteenth street. Seven were coughing, and five running at the nose. The coughing, like laughing, seemed to be contagious, according to the proprietor, Mr. Morris, who said that when one began, the others followed suit. One animal had swollen glands, and had spells of coughing; another coughed violently, and discharged matter from the nose and eyes. The eyes looked weak, the head hung spiritless and heavy, and the entire system seemed prostrated. Dr. J. A. Booth, who had been sent to Detroit by the A. M. U. Express Company to investigate the disease, told Mr. Morris that the regular distemper was in Chicago, but, so far, in a mild form; that no stable in the city was free from it, and that much depended on the weather. The first symptom was observed in Morris' stable yesterday. Carbolic acid was being used as a disinfectant.

RUSSELL'S STABLE,

No. 46 Harrison street, is where the horses used by the street cleaners are kept. There are fifty-two of them, all showing symptoms. These are afflicted with a discharge from the nose, and a few others were swelling up and coughing hardly. The owners did not intend sending the cleaners out last night, as the horses were unfit to work. Liniment was applied to the throat, to ease the irritation of the glands, chloride of lime was spread all over, and hops burned, to fumigate the barn. Assafœtida was put in all the troughs. The disease, which was noticed at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, spread rapidly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patrick's stable, 762 and 764 Michigan avenue, has one in hospital and ninety-nine not. The sick animal shivered, was "humped up," and had cold legs. Carbolic acid had been freely applied all over the stable.

Root & Van Nortwick, on Fourteenth street, have fifty horses, of which one is under the care of the physician. The complaint has gone no farther than a cough. Carbolic acid and bromo chloralum were called in to disinfect, and brimstone was burned to fumigate.

At No. 456 State street, there were 82 horses enjoying their usual vigor and appetites. The animals were dosed moderately with spirits of nitre and sulphur as a precautionary measure, and carbolic acid was generously sprinkled over the premises. The proprietor had faith in a good sweat.

Field's stable, on Oscar street, is the home of 60 animals, four of which were coughing. No medicine had been used, the proprietor believing there was nothing the matter except an ordinary cold incident to the season.

Up to date, the stables at the Stock Yards have escaped contagion. The valuable animals in that neighborhood are well taken care of, and it would not be wonderful if they escaped without any attack of the disease.

Jones' stable had eleven animals all more or less under the weather. Some ponies were as badly affected as the horses. Mules are also liable to be attacked, so there is no advantage in being a mule or a pony.

The Omaha stable had a sick list of six out of fifty. They were described as having a running at the nose, acting dumpish, with an inclination to lie down. They were getting hay tea and other medicines.

Stone & Williams' on State, near Twenty-fifth street, had 35 animals all coughing, and three of them running at the nose. Condition powders were being applied internally.

At No. 81 Twelfth street there were 87 horses untouched by the disease. They said they were "waiting for it," and, in the meantime, were putting assafœtida on the bits.

The Tremont Livery Stable had three out of forty on the sick list. They commenced coughing on Wednesday night, and grew worse up to yesterday afternoon. There was no discharge.

Akhurst & Daft, corner of State and Twenty-fifth streets have six sick out of sixty. They coughed, were cold, dull, and dampish.

Bradley's barn, on Harmon Court, shelters fifty-two animals, which were reported "all serene," without even the beginning of a cough.

Alderman Dixon's stock of fourteen was reduced by indisposition on the part of three showing premonitory symptoms.

Wrenn's stables, on Sixteenth street, gives lodging to forty animals, all in the full enjoyment of their faculties.

Mr. Warren's stables, on Fifth avenue had a few sick out of twenty-five.

P. O'Neill's stock was all right up to yesterday afternoon.

THE NUMBER OF HORSES

in the stables visited yesterday on the South Side was 2,966, of which 321 were suffering from the disease. This estimate does not include private stables. There was a general expectation among stablemen that a large number would be attacked before night.

VETERINARY SURGEONS,

like other doctors, differ, and there seems to be no uniformity in their method of treatment. The list of remedies used at different places is enough to appal any horse. It is as follows: Aconite, cayenne pepper, alcohol, chloride of lime, mustard, carbolic acid, lobelia, belladonna, spirits of nitre, sulphur, liniment, burnt hops, burnt brimstone, bromo-chloralum, condition powders, and hay-tea.

THE STREETS ON THE SOUTH SIDE

did not indicate the presence of the disease, and there was apparently no diminution of the number of horses at work. Those that were at work moved more slowly than usual, drivers were more merciful, the whip was applied with less force and frequency, and the sudden affection between master and horse gave joy to the Humane Society. One result of the alarm is the increase of hack rates, the public-spirited body of men who drive those vehicles being determined to make all the money they can before their horses are taken sick, if that should unfortunately happen.

THE WEST DIVISION.

At the Western avenue barn the disease has been in progress for the past year and more, strange to say, and the efforts of the veterinary surgeons who have attempted to prevent its spreading to other horses than those originally attacked have been utterly fruitless. Slow and sure has been its course, and, as before mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, over fifty horses have been attacked. That it should have been confined for so long a period of time to the one barn is the most astonishing thing about the whole matter. Had it appeared and spread, it would not have been so noticeable; but that for one year the disease should be confined within the walls of that ill-ventilated institution should suggest to the Superintendent of the Company that the disease ought to be attributable to certain local conditions. At present there are only twenty horses at this barn who are suffering from the disease. No especial provision has been made at this barn for any severe outbreak and consequent crippling of the usefulness of the company's teams, beyond the disinfection of the premises with chloride of lime and carbolic acid. This is to be deplored. There are in this stable, which furnishes the stock for the two most important branches of the road, Randolph and Madison-streets, the arteries of West Side traffic, 320 horses. There are 18 "limit" cars running from State street to Western avenue, taking eight horses each in the course of the day, which makes 144; 23 cars taking six horses a day, making 138 horses, or a total of 282, and leaving only 38 of the whole number. Of these, at least a dozen are chronically incapacitated, and the balance down with the disease. None are provided for from the country, and as the disease spreads, as it surely will, and probably has by this time, the number of cars running will be reduced on these two important thoroughfares. With a stormy season setting in, West Siders are promised a delightful experience for the next two or three weeks. Yesterday morning one horse was brought in from the road, suffering from the disease, the yellow mucus running in unpleasant quantities from the nose. The prostration does not appear to have followed immediately upon the first symptoms, as several horses are still working who have no further indications of the disease about them than the cough. No special provision is here made for sick horses. All breathe the same tainted atmosphere, and the poor beasts have a less chance of escape on account of the lack of proper ventilation. Altogether the outlook is gloomy for all parties living west of Halsted street, and gloomier as one travels toward the setting sun.

AT THE VAN BUREN STREET BARN

there are altogether 74 horses, including the animals used in wagons and carriages in the service of the company. Of these 74 only eight or nine are now suffering, or were as late as last evening, but how far the disease has progressed during the night we cannot tell. The animals invalided are not seriously sick. As soon as they evinced symptoms they were taken from work and put under warm blankets. Five cars run upon this line, requiring 60 horses a day. Thus the withdrawal of a dozen will seriously affect travel on this line. Either the disease will necessitate extra labor on the part of the unimpaired stock, or the cars will be withdrawn. The foreman of the barn is not so defiant of disease as he was, but he still labors to admit wholesome air and keep his stalls clean. The necessity for a ventilating shaft in the roof is more plainly apparent than ever.

AT THE BLUE ISLAND AVENUE BARN

there are stabled 74 horses, of which eight or nine only are laid up. These have only premonitory symptoms, but all have been taken sick within twenty-four hours, and twenty-four more may find every horse in the stable suffering acutely. The worst case is that of a mare, who exhibits little trace of the disease. On Tuesday night her breathing was irregular and manifested lung affection, but yesterday, after treatment, she was much better, and ate freely. The treatment was simple: warm mashes, oats, tepid water, and warm blankets had assisted materially in checking the symptoms. The mucous discharge had decreased, and the summary doctoring had proven very efficacious. The foreman deserves credit for having taken warning by the published suggestions from different persons. If every horseman will follow his example, the threatened disturbance of trade may be mitigated considerably.

THE JEFFERSON STREET BARN

has also been carefully looked after. Some of the horses are coughing, but beyond this the disease has not appeared. There is no prostration apparent, and as a rule the animals feed pretty readily. The foreman thinks that careful treatment will check the progress of the disease among individuals, but dare not hope any horse will escape infection.

AT HOWES' LIVERY STABLE,

Nos. 715 and 717 West Lake street, there are 42 horses. There are only three among these that had exhibited symptoms of the disorder, and these were only coughing. The disease first made its appearance here yesterday morning, and prompt measures were taken to arrest it. This stable had not been disinfected.

AT BRADY'S STABLE,

No. 602 West Lake street, there are 27 stock horses and 26 boarders. Mr. Brady claimed exemption from the disease yesterday, but in such a manner as to signify that he would not for the life of him admit it even were every horse awaiting interment.

AT BULKELY'S LIVERY STABLE

there are 16 horses, none of which are suffering, according to the proprietor. It seems that Mr. Brady's reluctance to admit the presence of disease is as infectious as the disorder, and has communicated itself to Mr. Bulkely. The former contends that some of those in the latter's stable are sick, and *vice versa*. There is nothing like competition to extract truth,—only qualitative truth, however.

AT BARKER & BRENNICK'S LIVERY STABLE

there are 80 horses, none of which are ailing yet. There are no symptoms, even, of disease here, according to the proprietor, but some of them have colds. This accounts for Mr. Barker's belief that the disease proper is not in the city. He may have been converted by ocular arguments by this time.

AT DWIGHT'S STABLE,

Nos. 145 and 147 South Sangamon street, there are 60 horses, all of which have as yet escaped contagion. This stable is nicely ventilated, and beautifully clean. The proprietor has thoroughly disinfected with chloride of lime and carbolic acid. All his horses are being put through a course of injections into the nostrils, with a solution of carbolic acid as a preventive. The barn is a model of cleanliness and good ventilation.

There are 30 horses at the livery-stable of

NEUGAS & OPPENDORF,

No. 10 Morgan street, none of which had been attacked yesterday. No precautions have been taken here in the way of disinfecting. The proprietor don't believe in the fatality of the disease anyway, and thinks that, with proper treatment, there is no danger to be apprehended.

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The livery stable, in which the disease has shown the greatest activity and infectiousness is that of Messrs. Roberts & Bro., on Madison street, near Centre avenue, known as the Centre Avenue Livery Stables. Here are 175 horses, of which nearly 100 are unfit for work. The proprietors saw at once that nothing but prompt action would avail, and, as the disease appeared first on Monday, they closed their stables, and concentrated their energies on doctoring the sick horses. It spread among the poor beasts like wildfire, and now the stables resemble a hospital full of lung-diseased patients. There is a perpetual coughing and sneezing going on among the poor creatures, but they do not appear to have lost flesh. They are situated under ground, which is a disadvantage, but are getting bravely over their troubles. The proprietors secured the services of an English veterinarian, Dr. James Whittle by name, who has met with singular successes in his treatment. He gives the horses warm mashes, and boiled oats, and a compound about which he displays much caution and an undue development of the secretive element. When asked by two reporters the ingredients of his compound he favored them with the illusive information that a dark, resinous liquid which he poured down the throats of reluctant horses was warm water. When called upon to enunciate his sovereign remedy for the public good, he smiled sardonically, and said that if the reporters would be kind enough to take the disease he would dose them liberally. Further than this, however, he would not say. The horses do not appear to be very sick. Indeed, to an unpracticed eye, there is nothing to be observed. One or two only are suffering ... discharge, but the remainder are doing finely. "At the moment we found them coughing," said Mr. Roberts, "we relieved them from work, and put them into hospital. We don't expect any of them will escape the disease, but they will get over it in a very short time." It is probable that Mr. Roberts' prediction will be verified, and that his prompt measures will be productive of good. His example should encourage others to immediate action.

At the livery stable of

MESSRS. GROSSMAN & CO.,

No. 418 West Randolph street, there are 125 horses, not one of which has as yet shown any signs of having contracted the disorder. The barn is freely disinfected with chloride of lime and carbolic acid, and the proprietors think that, with moderate working, and healthy feeding, their horses will escape the general infection, or, at any rate, be in good condition to combat it. They are all warmly blanketed and carefully worked.

THE ASHLAND AVENUE STABLES,

Nos. 609 and 611 West Madison street, A. Tuell & Son proprietors are proportionally the heaviest sufferers at present. Out of 22 horses 18 are incapacitated. The disease has attacked them with unusual violence, and the owners are doing no business at all. The horses were improving slightly yesterday, and the prospect was more favorable than it has been. The horses were sick for some days, and most of them are getting over it. Dr. Bartlett is attending upon them.

J. GROSSMAN'S STABLE,

No. 627 West Madison street, but a few doors west of the above, contains 50 horses, of which only 7 are suffering, and these only with the premonitory symptoms,—coughing and a distaste for their food. They are probably worse off to-day, with half their stock laid up.

O. EATON'S LIVERY STABLE,

No. 57 Halsted street, is but slightly infected. Of 70 horses, 3 are lightly attacked with coughing. These were taken with the disease on Tuesday, and almost simultaneously. None of the others had appeared to be sick. Every precaution has been used here, and, as the stables are recently built and well looked after, and for the past ten days the utmost vigilance has been used. The sick animals have been homœopathically treated, but whether they took kindly to little pills or smiled as they swallowed them, our reporter did not inquire. Besides homœopathy, Mr. Eaton has been careful to use chloride of lime for disinfecting, and taken care that his animals are not overworked or exposed to cold. His motto has been to take care of the animals at home, and as far as his boarders are concerned, to let their owners be responsible for them outside. Nothing better could be wished for in the way of ventilation or cleanliness in the stable, or in the careful treatment the horses have here met with.

J. J. BROWN

has two stables, one on Madison street near Union, and one on the same thoroughfare near Elizabeth. At the former there are 50 horses, 7 of them sick, and some of them at work. They are not incapacitated, but, as they have had no rest, will probably be laid up to-day. At the stable near Elizabeth street there are sixty horses, twelve of which are sick. Disinfectants are being freely used—and so are some of the sick horses. The latter are doing well enough, however.

AT HAAS' & POWELL'S STABLE,

on West Madison street, near Canal, there are eighty horses, none severely attacked with the disease, but seven of them slightly infected. They cough a little, but feed with energy.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY'S STABLES,

on Hastings street, contain nine horses, eight of them suffering from the disorder. This has compelled the Company to stop their business; but as the animals are only slightly suffering, and promise to recover speedily, their resumption at an early day may be confidently expected.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

own twenty-horses, which are stabled on the corner of West Taylor and Halsted streets. None of them have shown symptoms of the disease, but arrangements have been made in the country to supply their places as soon as any are attacked. Thus their business will not be interrupted to so complete an extent as was at first feared. There is no knowing, however, how soon every horse may be prostated.

SCARCELY A PRIVATE STABLE

on the West Side has been exempted. Ahrens & Behrens, the wood and coal dealers on West Madison street, have all their horses sick. At Small's stables there are several; W. B. Stannard's horse was in a bad way, but is recovering. Mr. Morphett's stable on Wabash avenue is more a hospital than anything else. Skinner & Locke, No. 823 West Madison, have two sick horses; and the list might be extended to embrace nearly every private stable in the West Division.

THE C., B. & Q. STABLES.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stables are victimized. Their horses went out yesterday morning, quite healthy, and returned at noon quite unfit for work. Instead of going about their daily avocations, and picking up fresh air and renewed vigor, they amused themselves by catching epizootic catarrh, and will pay the penalty of their rashness by confinement and unpleasant medicines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Union Line Omnibus Company's stables contain forty horses, some of them suffering severely. All the omnibuses were withdrawn yesterday afternoon.

The Canal street omnibus stables are also infected. There are 175 horses stabled here altogether.

The Lumberman's line has escaped, as yet, but to-day will bring them what it is useless to hope will not come.

Johnson's livery stable is invalided. A score of horses are suffering from the disease.

CONDITION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSES.

Captain Ben. Bullwinkle, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, reports that the three horses used by his company are suffering from the disease and are unfit for active service. They were attacked with it very suddenly at a late hour last evening, but received prompt medical attendance, and, it is believed, will recover. The Patrol Company is obliged to attend fires on foot.

Chief Fire Marshal Williams states that the horses belonging to the Fire Department are entirely free from disease so far.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The North Side was not troubled by the disease until yesterday morning. It first broke out at Doty's livery and sale stables, on Lincoln avenue. There are thirty horses in these stables, all of which have the disease. These horses are very valuable, none of them being worth less than $500. Nickerson's Distillery employs thirty horses, and every one of them is suffering more or less from the disease. The horses at Healey's livery stable, No. 262 North Clark street, were attacked yesterday evening, all of them coughing very badly, and refusing to eat, but showing as yet no other symptoms. The horses at the North Division Railway stables are as yet in good health, and show no symptoms of the disease. There are very few horses in this city that are treated with so much care as these, and hopes are entertained that they may escape the malady. The Company, however, are preparing for the worst, and will put the two dummies left unharmed by the fire, on North Clark street, should they be able to obtain the permission of the city authorities, as soon as their horses show any symptoms of the disease, as they mean to withdraw every horse that is not entirely well. The disease on the North Side is as yet of a very mild form, but the owners are, nevertheless, greatly alarmed.

REMEDIES.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on R. J. Withers, Veterinary Surgeon of the South Side Railway Company, yesterday, for the purpose of learning his views in regard to the disease. The interview is subjoined.

Reporter—Are there many horses in the railway company's stables afflicted with the disease?

Dr. Withers—We have about twenty-five; we watch them very closely. Some of the horses have a cough, but have no other premonitory symptom than that—the first symptom is a dry cough—a great noise in the trachia.

R.—What remedies have you for the disease?

Dr. W.—We apply a mild counter-irritant, stimulate the throat, and give a mild fibrifuge. We avoid all cathartics—doing all we can to relieve the irritation of the throat. *Veritrum viride* eases the irritation as quick as anything. We blanket well, and where the limbs are cold, rub and bandage them; we give hay tea, with meal and slippery elm in it; during convalescence we administer diffusible stimulants. We do not expect to lose a horse.

R.—Have any recovered entirely under this treatment?

Dr. W.—Yes; many have recovered, and are now working—horses that were sick ten days ago.

R. Do new cases occur every day?

Dr. W. Yes.

R. What do you do when you discover the symptoms of the disease?

Dr. W.—We separate the afflicted horses from the others, and put them in the hospital at once. Some were taken yesterday with a cough, and a slight running at the nose; they wouldn't eat anything; there were no new cases to-day.

R.—How many cases have you had in the Company's stables thus far?

Dr. W.—Between three and four hundred since last January.

R.—The disease, then, is not an unusual one?

Dr. W.—No, it is not. It is a disease that is liable to occur as a sporetic at any time, but more particularly as an enzootic during the spring and fall.

R.—What produces it?

Dr. W.—In the spring time horses shed their coats—nature supplies them with a new coat; the nutrition required to sustain and supply the coat increases the capillary circulation; and a sudden change of weather perverts the nutritive process, and causes capillary congestion and a general mucus fever.

R.—Is that the name of the disease?

Dr. W.—I call it that, but others designate it influenza, and it is generally known as that. Great energy is required to supply the horse's winter coat, and the horse gets weak, and is debilitated from it, and requires great care and more nourishment on account of the drain on the vital forces.

R.—Do you think the disease will spread throughout the entire city?

Dr. W.—I do not, unless we have rain-storms. There must be a predisposing cause in the atmosphere before it occurs more generally than it has heretofore. In case of an exciting cause, such as I have named, we are as liable to have it as bad as in the East. During my visit East to learn the cause and pathology of the disease, I found that, in every instance, an outbreak was preceded by severe cold rain-storms. Last year we had it here, and Dr. Tuttle, a very eminent surgeon, pronounced it the influenza. The characteristics of the disease now prevailing do not differ a particle from the disease last year. Our foreman readily detected the disease from what he had seen of it twelve months ago.

R.—Is it not a fact that, within a week or two, it has spread very rapidly?

Dr. W.—It is more general than it has been for some time.

R.—Do the veterinary surgeons consider themselves competent to arrest its progress?

Dr. W.—Yes. There are a number of quacks in this city, but if competent surgeons are employed there will be no difficulty.

R.—Is it a fatal disease?

Dr. W.—Not necessarily. If it assumes the malignant or typhoid type, it is. I have several malignant cases under my charge now. I have found one peculiar characteristic, and that is, that the liver becomes involved very readily, and also the bowels. These cases are dangerous and difficult of treatment.

R.—How many cases have you now?

Dr. W.—I have several here in this barn (Twentieth and State streets), and about fifty in private stables. All are mild cases. Some I had a week ago, are now convalescing.

R.—Do you allow infected horses to do work?

Dr. W.—Not if we notice it; the men are posted, and orders have been issued not to allow a sick horse to work.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

We are indebted to Halsey Brothers, of the Chicago Homœopathic Pharmacy, for the following homœopathic remedy for this disease, by James Moore, M. R. C. V. S., London:

The patient should be placed on a clean, airy, well-ventilated, loose box, be sufficiently clad, and fed on oatmeal and linseed gruels, and bran mashes. The most useful medicines are the following:

Aconite is seldom required at the onset except in those comparatively rare instances of the disease when the attendant fever is of a decidedly inflammatory character. It may, however, be called for during the progress of the disease when local congestions and inflammations arise.

Belladonna is indicated by swollen, closed eyes; flow of tears; sore throat; pain and difficulty in swallowing; tenderness and swelling of the glands about the neck and jaw; irritating cough; indication of head ache or of delirium.

Ammonium Causticum is a valuable remedy for the complication of congested lungs, which may be known by hurried, labored breathing, dilated nostrils, cold skin, etc.

Mercurius is indicated by similar catarrhal symptoms as those which demand *Belladonna*, and in some instances these two medicines may be used in turn with great benefit. *Mercurius* is likewise valuable for foul tongue; discharge of saliva; offensive breath; yellowness of the eyes, mouth, and skin; slimy, bilious evacuations.

Nux Vomica is peculiarly called for when the bowels are constipated, or relaxed at one time and confined at another; the evacuations hard, lumpy, and covered with mucus; tendency to drowsiness and apparent paralysis of the hind legs.

Phosphorus is required when inflammation of lung is at hand or present, which may be known by the symptoms detailed in this chapter on that disease.

Bryonia must be given when any rheumatic or pleuritic element exists—short, grunting breathing; pain to the touch in the intercostal spaces; friction sounds heard on applying the ear to the affected side, etc.

Arsenicum is required for great prostration of strength and spirits; feeble pulse; and in short for the obvious low symptoms which characterize the worst variety of this disease—that in which the power of life are profoundly and rapidly depressed.

Dose.—Ten drops of any of the above medicines; repeat each dose every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the necessities of each case and the resulting improvement.

HOW TO WATER HORSES.

The following important advice concerning

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE LAW (Approved June 6, 1872); together with the Acts of which it is Amendatory; and a Full Alphabetical Table of the United States Tariff; also, a Table of Internal Taxes, a Copious Analytical Index, and Full Sectional Notes. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. New York: Harper & Bros. 1872.

Harper Bros. issue these manuals yearly. They are compiled with care, and are of great use in the counting-room. The present annual gives the present tariff and internal taxes as they have been changed by the act of June 6, 1872, which will reduce the taxes by about $53,000,000, of which $31,650,000 will be taken from the customs duties, and about $21,400,000 from the internal taxes.

SOCIAL ECONOMY. By J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, Tooke Professor of Economic Science, University of Oxford. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

This work, which has been revised for American readers, is an attempt to give instruction in the rudiments of social science, in such language and form as to make the subject clear to the youngest students. Mr. Rogers, the author, is a patient and faithful student, if not brilliant investigator, and is best known for his admirable edition of the works of Adam Smith, and his History of Agriculture and Prices in England. The subject of social economy is introduced by contrasting the difference between the life of savages and of civilized man, and elucidating its causes. The subjects discussed are rent, wages, co-operation, prices, profits, money, the relations of employer and employed, parent and child, education, government, taxes, poor laws, and kindred topics. The treatment of them is very elementary; under the head of money, for instance, the difficult problems of banking and currency are merely referred to. Mr. Rogers is a Free-Trader, and, in his chapter on Restraints on Buying and Selling, exposes the operation of Protective legislation. The American editor offsets this by a note stating that the question is "too complicated to be discussed here." The book is free from technical arguments and technical language, and is a good guide to social science, both for those who are children in years and children in political economy.

HOW TO EDUCATE YOURSELF, WITH OR WITHOUT MASTERS. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Even those who have learned Professors, and all the accessories of modern schools and universities, about them, must educate themselves. Mr. Eggleston denies neither this fact, nor the converse, that self-education is more likely to be complete and symmetrical with these guides than without them. But, though it might not be well to send students of Geology to follow Hugh Miller in the stone-quarries, or to study Divinity with Robert Collyer at the anvil, there are many who must delve, and forge, and hammer, and who must learn, if at all, without collegiate gowns, and class-rooms, and Faculties. For these, Mr. Eggleston writes. What such may do is shown by the fact that Mr. Howells, the present editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*,—a scholar, a poet, an author, and a critic, with very few superiors in America in the matter of refined and varied culture,—left school to learn a trade at the age of 10, and has never had a master since.

Mr. Eggleston shows how to mark out a course of study, and how to avoid the large proportion of useless work expended in the public schools. He places especial stress upon the study of English. The classical and scientific schools are each commended. Languages, the higher mathematics, physical science, moral and intellectual science, are discussed, and valuable suggestions given for their acquisition. In the chapters on General Reading, Mr. Eggleston, while not arguing against systematic study, earnestly recommends that, after a mastery of the elements of education, if a choice between them must be made, general reading should take the place of text-books. He says: "Extensive general reading may make cultivated, well-informed, well-balanced men, without much knowledge of the text-books; but no amount of text-book study, without extensive reading, ever brought about such a result." This chapter is the most instructive of all, but is of more suggestiveness and value to those who have achieved a fundamental culture than to untried minds.

TOWN GEOLOGY. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. New York: Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keane & Co.

Mr. Kingsley has recast the lectures he delivered to the young men of Chester on the geology of their neighborhood. He has not made his book a hand-book of geological facts, but has endeavored to render it of value to any townsman in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland. Its local application renders it useful to American students only so far as the geological phenomena of this continent are coincident with those of England, and so far as they find incitement to better methods and more eager study in its enthusiasm. Mr. Kingsley chose to present Geology to his readers, because it is the simplest and easiest of all physical sciences. It appeals more than any other to mere common sense. It requires fewer difficult experiments, and less expensive apparatus. It is specially the poor man's science. There are some reasons which lead him to commend Geology as a recreation for leisure hours. Some branch of natural science he deems indispensable; without it one cannot keep pace with the thought of the age.

The preface—which is very long, and of great interest—is an impassioned appeal for greater attention to physical science. A characteristic passage is the following:

I say it deliberately, as a student of society and history, Power will pass more and more, if all goes healthily and well, into the hands of scientific men; into the hands of those who have made due use of that great heirloom which the philosophers of the seventeenth century left for the use of future generations, and specially of the Teutonic race. For the rest, events seem but too likely to repeat themselves, again and again, all over the world, in the same hopeless circle. Aristocracies of mere birth decay and die, and give place to aristocracies of new wealth, and they again to "aristocracies of genius;" * * * and, when these have blown off their steam, with mighty roar, but without moving the engine a single yard, then they are but too likely to give place to the worst of all aristocracies, the aristocracy of mere "order," which means organized brute force and military despotism. And, after that, what can come save anarchy, and decay, and social death? What else, unless there be left in the nation, in the society, as the salt of the land, to keep it all from rotting, a sufficient number of wise men to form a true working aristocracy, an aristocracy of sound and rational science? If they be strong enough,—and they are growing stronger day by day, over the civilized world,—the future of that world will on them mainly depend. They will rule; * * * and they will be able to rule, because they have taken the trouble to learn the facts and the laws of nature.

The work contains six chapters: The Soil of the Field; The Pebbles in the Street; The Stones in the Wall; The Coal in the Fire; The Lime in the Mortar; The Slates on the Roof.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PILGRIM, AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Mr. Whittier gives us, in this volume, poems which are full of poetic thought, and a tender, gentle humanity, as anything he writes must be. The one which begins the volume, and gives it its name, is a quiet and dreamy sketch of the Quaker Pilgrims of Pennsylvania. Poets, historians, and orators have done full justice to the faith, courage, and sacrifice of the Pilgrims of Plymouth; but the steadfast humanity and heroic common-place of the lives of the Friends who settled Pennsylvania is an unwritten story. Mr. Whittier, himself braced with all the tonic personality of the Puritans, and yet, as a Quaker, gentle and benign, was the fittest of all men to write the story of the Pennsylvania Pilgrim. The central figure is Frances Daniel Pastorius, who was the leader of the German-tour Friends, and, among other noteworthy acts, drew up in 1688 the first protest made by a religious body against negro-slavery. He was such a man as this:

So, with his rustic neighbors sitting down,
The homespun frock beside the scholar's gown,
Pastorius, to the manners of the town,
Added the freedom of the woods.
* * * * * *
Glad even to tears, he heard the robin sing
His song of welcome to the Western spring,
And blue-bird borrowing from the sky his wing.

Whatever legal maze he wandered through,
He kept the Sermon on the Mount in view,
And justice always into mercy grew.

His social life wore no ascetic form;
He loved all beauty without fear of harm,
And in his veins his Teuton blood was warm.

Through a sad neglect, no stone or record marks the place of his burial, which is unknown. The poem closes:

And lo! the fulness of the time has come,
And, over all the exile's Western home,
From sea to sea, the flowers of Freedom bloom!

And joy-bells ring, and silver trumpets blow,
But not for thee, Pastorius! Ever so
The world forgets, but the wise angels know.

The other poems in the volume are occasional pieces published in periodicals, and are familiar to the public.

THE VEGETABLE WORLD: BEING A HISTORY OF PLANTS, WITH THEIR STRUCTURE AND PECULIAR PROPERTIES: Adapted from the Work of Louis Figuier, With a Glossary of Botanical Terms. New and Revised Edition, with 473 Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keene & Co.

This is a translation and abridgment of the work published in Paris, some time ago, by H. Figuier. The works of this author have been so long known that but little new can now be said about them.

"The Vegetable World," like "The Insect World," by the same author, is a clever attempt to popularize natural science. There are in "The Vegetable World" no new discoveries bruited, and little novelty of arrangement or nomenclature; but there is a very valuable and readable statement of the present facts and theories of botanical science. It is, in short, a work, not of investigation and discovery, like that of Linnæus, but it is one of presentation,—of popularization. Its value for this purpose is somewhat impaired by the habitual avoidance by M. Figuier of other than French authorities. English and German studies in this direction have, of late, been active and fruitful, but are hardly noticed by the author. The work is properly illustrated by engravings and cuts, explaining every process of vegetable development, from the growth of a bean to that of a banyan-tree. The style is varied and singularly interesting. Nearly every page records some curious fact; and a very agreeable relief is given by numerous anecdotes and biographical allusions to the more distinguished botanists.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES; CRITICAL, DOCTRINAL, AND HOMILETICAL; with Special Reference to Ministers and Students. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D. Translated by PHILIP SCHAFF. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This is the ninth volume of Lange's Commentaries on the Hebrew Scriptures, and contains Dr. Moll's Commentary on the Psalter, with a new version of the Psalms and Philological Notes by the Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D. D. This has always been regarded as one of the best parts of Dr. Lange's work; and our theologians have cause to thank Dr. Schaff and his publishers for bringing the work within American reach.

THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. EARLY ANNALS. By M. SCHELE DE VERE. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Professor Schele de Vere makes a half-dozen very readable papers out of the romantic and affluent material of the early annals of America. The first paper, entitled: "Lo, the Poor Indian," begins with a discussion of the origin of our savage brothers, whom Cotton Mather believed the Devil had decoyed to America to prevent their being saved by the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; sketches the character of these incorrigible nomads; and relates some curious stories of early Indian times. "The Hidden River" is the story of the vicissitudes which befel the adventurers who sought to discover and explore the Mississippi. A fact mentioned in the story of the settlement of New Orleans, shows that the experiment, not long ago broached with such diffidence, and received with such surprise, of sending wives west by the car-load and ship-load, is no novelty in the history of this Continent. In 1722, the colonists of New Orleans were overjoyed to learn that a cargo of damsels was in the offing. They were the third load of girls sent out to supply the urgent wants of the settlers, and, as they were all of good character, and each endowed with a small chest to hold their property, these *Filles de Cassette*, as they were called, "had no time to be tired, for they were married instantly," says the quaint old chronicler. "Our First Romance" is the old, old story,—John Rolfe and Pocahontas being participants. The other papers are: A Few Town Names; Raisers, Kings, and Knights; Lost Towns; and Lost Lands.

MEMOIRS OF A HUGUENOT FAMILY: Translated and Compiled from the Original Autobiography of the Rev. JAMES FONTAINE, by ANN MAURY. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Not only the thousands of American families who boast a Huguenot origin, but all Christians, and indeed all who are susceptible to the allurements of narrative, which to the highest romance adds the unusual charm of truth, will find pleasure in the recital of the adventures that befel the Rev. James Fontaine, of Huguenot fame, and his ancestors before him. The main incidents of Fontaine's thrilling life turned upon the persecutions to which he, with the other Huguenots of France, was subjected. From his personal experiences, and those of his friends, the events of those cruel times may be learned as thoroughly as from deliberate histories, and far more vividly. In the appendix there are several documents of great historical value; among them, a translation of the Edict of Nantes, of which, before its appearance in this book, there was no copy to be found in any library in this country. There are copies of the revocation of the Edict, and of proclamations, like those forbidding more than twelve persons to be present at Protestant baptisms or weddings, forbidding Protestant women to act as nurses, and forbidding any persons from receiving the Protestant sick into their houses. Many other valuable historical documents are added.

PERIODICALS.

The *Eclectic* for November gives a portrait of Froude, accompanied by a sketch of his life by the editor. There is an article from *Blackwood's Magazine* on Japan, in the nervous and rather slangy style affected nowadays by English writers; one of the finest pieces of recent criticism, from the *Contemporary Review*, on George Eliot, by Professor Dowden; a discriminating essay on Prose and Verse, from *St. Paul's*; and an article on Livingstone's discoveries, from *Chambers' Journal*. There are half-a-dozen other articles, selected with discrimination from the best foreign periodicals, and good reviews of recent works, with a reprint of the New York *Tribune's* careful article on William H. Seward.

The *Sunday Magazine*, published by Lippincott, presents its usual list of articles for Sunday reading. Among them are: The Farmer of Baal-Shalisha; God's Husbandry; Footsteps of the Colporteur; In Reformation Times.

Good Words, also by Lippincott, gives a page of improvisings. There is a well-written article on Oxford in the Seventeenth Century, and another of the sermons preached by the Rev. Donald McLeod, before the Queen, at Balmoral. Dr. Carpenter tells all he knows about a Piece of Chalk; Mr. Hare continues his Wanderings in Spain; and William Helps gives us four pages of a Conversation of Certain Friends in Council.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE. By D. D. HOME. New York: Holt & Williams.

WITHIN THE MAZE. A Novel. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

THE OUTCAST, and OTHER POEMS. By J. W. WATSON, Author of "Beautiful Snow." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

HANDBOOK OF PERFUMES AND COSMETICS. By ARNOLD J. COOLEY. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A MANUAL OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By JOHN S. HART, LL.D. Philadelphia: Eldredge & Bro.

THE LAWRENCE SPEAKER. By PHILIP LAWRENCE. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

ISOLENA; THE ACTOR'S DAUGHTER. By E. D. S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ADVENTURES OF A MARQUIS. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

A GOLDEN SORROW. By Mrs. CASHEL HOEY. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE LIFE OF HENRY WILSON. By J. B. MANN. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

HANDBOOK OF THE TOILET. By ARNOLD J. COOLEY. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

JUVENAL. By EDWARD WALFORD, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

HARRY DELAWARE; OR, AN AMERICAN IN GERMANY. By MATHILDE ESTVAN. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons.

LIFE OF A. B. WHITING. By His Sister, R. AUGUSTA WHITING. Boston: William White & Co.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON ARITHMETIC. By H. B. BRYANT, E. E. WHITE, and C. G. STOWELL. New York: Mason, Baker & Pratt.

A New "Domesday Book" in England.

After an interval of eight centuries, England is to have a new "Domesday Book." The Government has just called upon the Local Government Board to undertake the work, and clerks are busy in all parts of the kingdom, gathering up the old records and putting them into new shape. It appears that the landholders are the objects of the returns, and the Pall Mall *Gazette* says the questions to be ultimately answered are, "Who and how many are the owners in England and Wales that the 530,000 occupiers of land hold under?" "What is the share of each individual and corporate body in the 26,000,000 of cultivated acres on this side of the Tweed?" "What is each owner's portion of the £48,000,000 there or thereabouts, the gross annual value of lands in England and Wales assessed under Schedule A of the property tax?" But from a paper of instructions which accompanies the letter to the clerks, a somewhat wider scope is indicated. Land, whether "built upon or not," and however limited in extend, is to be represented by the returns. Owners having one acre and upward are to form one class. Owners of less than one acre are to form another. It is not much rent-yielding land, we conceive, that will be found outside of this comprehensive definition. The ground landlord of a row of cottages covering less than a quarter of an acre would apparently fall within it. Owners of small lots acquired through a freehold land society, where ten acres of land may have been divided between two hundred members, would not escape. The permanent way of a railroad company is land built upon or land not built upon; the parochial sections of every line must be accounted for. So far as regards the surface of the soil, the definition appears to be exhaustive. According to a statement laid before Parliament by Mr. Goschen, there were, two or three years ago, about 4,500,000 separate assessments on the English rate books.

COLORED VOTERS.

Address of the National Liberal Republican Committee of Colored Citizens—Horace Greeley the True Friend of the Black Man—The Issues of the Campaign.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF COLORED CITIZENS, NEW YORK, October, 1872.

To the Colored Citizens of the United States:

In the absence of our Chairman, W. U. Saunders, I take the liberty of addressing you on the political issues presented us in this Presidential campaign. We are, for the first time as a body, about to cast our ballots for the chief officer in the Government, and all will admit the importance that attaches to our action at this time. Never before in the history of our country has there been presented such momentous questions, because they involve the very existence of free and honest government. Until this time we, as a people, have had class interests to look after, because we have hitherto been deprived of the most sacred rights of citizens—the ballot. But to-day we stand free and disenthralled, clothed in the glorious habiliments of freedom, and are the equals of every citizen of the Republic.

We have no class interests now, our interests being identical with those of other citizens, and the unity, peace, and prosperity of the country should be our aim henceforward. We have presented us for our suffrages that grand old champion of liberty, Horace Greeley, on a platform guaranteeing us forever in the enjoyment of all those rights which have accrued to us as the direct result of the rebellion. Besides this, we have the assurance of our distinguished and faithful friend, Charles Sumner, that our best interest and the good of the whole country depend on the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. Who, then, can doubt, in view of the past history of both these patriots, and their devotion to our people, which way we should cast our ballots?

The campaign thus far has been carried on in the most bitter partisan spirit, and men who a few months ago looked upon Mr. Greeley as a model of virtue and honesty, now publicly denounce him, for selfish reasons alone, as one not to be trusted. Even men of color, men from whom much better was to be expected, enter the lists against him, and proclaim him an uncertain man, and of a wavering disposition. Whatever may be said of Mr. Greeley, we all well know that on those cardinal points which so much interest our people—civil rights, free labor, free soil, and free men—Mr. Greeley has ever been steadfast and immovable, holding exactly the same position to-day that he has during his whole public career, being as true as the needle to the pole. We are always enabled to distinguish him foremost in that noble band of heroes who dared to incur the odium and obloquy of the nation by asserting our right to enjoy the precious boon of liberty. In those days when, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, "we had no rights that white men were bound to respect;" in the days of the Fugitive Slave law, when our people were hunted like beasts, to return them to bondage; when the groans of the captive were ascending to heaven, crying, "How, long, O Lord! how long shall these things be endured?"—it was then that this noble man raised his voice and able pen in our behalf, and all will admit there was not then the remotest possibility of our ever being able to make the least return for his devotion. He advocated our rights to enter the academies of learning, our equality on the public highways, in public houses and places of amusement, in fact, our perfect equality before the law. His journal was the vehicle by which all our complaints were made known to the people, and many were the times that we received substantial aid from the same source.

Other reasons than these, however, should gain him our support at this time. Honest Government, freedom of opinion, free speech in the public offices are things of the past, and a centralization of power in the Executive menaces the very existence of free Government. The purity of the ballot is not preserved, thereby making a mockery of our republican form of Government. The State Governments at the South, shielded under the broad wings of the Administration, are ruining the land-holders by creating a public debt in each State, which will soon exceed the actual value of the whole real estate. A species of cormorants, commonly known as carpet-baggers, have ingratiated themselves into the good graces of the ignorant people, and being raised to high station in the Government, have fastened their fangs upon the public purse, and are sucking therefrom without the slightest return by way of public improvement. No railway or public works, no school-houses, in return for the vast millions of public debt. Backed by the immense influence of the present Administration, by United States Marshals and the President's relatives, these cormorants are feeding and the people are being ground down to the dust. The public offices are only so many perquisites for the friends of the President, loyalty to Grant being a rather better qualification for office than ability to discharge the duties of the same. The Legislative Branch of our Government has become so subservient to the will of the Executive as to endanger the liberties of the whole people.

In view of these facts, let us not mistake upon which side to cast our influence. Let us not be spell-bound and held in position by a name only. Much good has been wrought under the name Republican, but that name represented principles as well as men, and when the party chiefs violated their plighted faith and made the party a mere machine for the aggrandizement and elevation of a family, it became the duty of good citizens to unite in electing other men to office. With that view 25,000 good Republicans, among whom were men of our own race, assembled at Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice-President of the United States. In so doing they undoubtedly had in view the best interests of the whole people, and, in view of Mr. Greeley's past life, they undoubtedly expected large support from the colored people. But a still brighter day was in store for us. On the 9th of July following, the Democratic party, that party which had hitherto battled against our rights, buried forever the old battle-axe, and enrolled themselves on the side of liberty, and, in token of their sincerity, nominated the black man's staunchest friends, Greeley and Brown. But that act, sufficiently great and important to our people, and to the nation, to mark a distinct era in our history, and to be henceforward commemorated by annual rejoicing and thanksgiving, fell flat upon the majority of our people, because the leaders of the opposition immediately raised the cry of insincerity. The Democratic party can have no interest in going back upon the record of that day, for the great body of the American people have long since shown decisively that any party which opposes the freedom of a single citizen cannot succeed.

The best interest of the colored people lies in identifying themselves with every great party and not in accepting as a fact that our liberties depend upon the success of any one party. We well remember the past achievements of the Republican party in our behalf, but we also remember that Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley were with the party when they made their great record. We also know that it was the efforts of Charles Sumner in the Senate and Horace Greeley in the *Tribune* office that spurred the party on, and that it was they who created that public sentiment in favor of liberty and against slavery extension that made it possible to form the Republican party. Colored citizens, let us throw our weight on the side of universal amnesty, for we cannot afford to build up our rights on the ashes of any other citizens of the Republic, only asking for ourselves an equal chance with others in the race of life, being satisfied to abide by whatever record we may hereafter make with equality before the law. Remember the advice of our devoted friend Sumner, and keep in view the watchword he gives us: "The unity of the Republic, with equal rights to all, and reconciliation."

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON.

P. S.—Liberal Republican Committees and Clubs in every town are requested to print this in circular form, and distribute among colored voters before and on the day of election.

An Illinois Horror—Robbery and Probable Murder in the American Bottom.

From the St. Louis Times, Oct. 30.

On last Sunday night an attempt was made to rob and murder Mr. John Bobtist Mozer, an old man living a few miles north of French Village, in the American Bottom. Mr. Mozer is a rich farmer, who for some time past has been living with his son Victor Mozer, assisting him occasionally in the light work about the farm. The son had occasion last Sunday to visit some friends residing at a distance, and, accompanied by the remainder of the family, went away early in the morning, leaving his father and a hired man in charge of the place. Returning in the evening, about 9 or 10 o'clock, the family were horror-stricken on finding the old man lying senseless on the floor of the house, with several deep gashes in his head, and a pool of blood around him. Their suspicions were immediately directed to the hired man, who had been in their employ only a short time. On making search for him he was nowhere to be found. His room was deserted and his clothing gone. Further investigation revealed the fact that he had robbed and attempted to murder Mr. Mozer, who was known to have had $40 on his person. This money was taken from his pocket, and a trunk which contained $90 in the morning, when the other inmates left the house, had been broken open and plundered. Immediate search was made for the perpetrator in all directions, but without avail, and it is supposed that he is now secreted in this city. A reward has been offered for his capture.

Mr. Mozer now lies in a critical condition, his extreme age rendering his recovery exceedingly doubtful.

BLOODED STOCK.

Great Auction Sale of Short-Horned Cattle.

Jacksonville, Ill., (Oct. 29) Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Mr. J. H. Pickrell, of Harristown, Macon County, Ill., one of the prominent breeders of blooded stock, sold at public auction, on Thursday last, forty-one head of short-horn cattle (twenty-nine cows and heifers and twelve bulls), forty-seven Berkshire hogs, and twenty-eight Southdown sheep. Colonel J. W. Judy, of Menard County, Ill., officiated as auctioneer. The wide-spread reputation of Mr. Pickrell as an eminently successful breeder of blooded stock, brought together a large number of stockmen of Illinois and other States, among whom were Kessenger, Bridgeford, Garrard, and Black, of Missouri; Burress, Duncan, Spears, Letton, Humphreys, Hamilton, Iles, Brown, Sandusky, and Sebert, of Illinois; Page, of California; Vanmeter, of Kentucky, and Earl, of Indiana. The 41 short-horns sold brought in the aggregate $24,185, making an average of $590 per head for the lot. The 47 Berkshire hogs sold brought an average of $23 per head, and the 28 Southdown sheep realized an average of $18.50 per head. The total amount realized for the cattle, hogs and sheep, was $26,408.

As the herd of cattle sold was one of the finest in the Mississippi Valley, and as the prices obtained were extraordinarily high, we think it will be of great interest to give the sales in detail. They were as follows: Baron Lewis, 2 years old, sold to W. & H. Sandusky, Indianola, Ill., for $3,000; Bride Fifteenth, 4 years old, sold to T. W. Garrard, Martinsburg, Mo., for $1,700; Lady Fairy A, 2 years old, sold to T. W. Garrard, Martinsburg, Mo., for $1,100; Daisy Booth, 2 years old, sold to M. J. Earle, of Lafayette, Ind., for $1,310; Aristocrat, 4 years old, sold to L. B. Wing, Bement, Ill., for $300; Baron Blossom, 4 months old, sold to Arthur Pickrell, Harristown, Ill., for $170; Lewis Hill, 5 months old, sold to J. & J. F. Halden, Ellison, Ill., for $475; Baron Kirk, 9 months old, sold to John Turner, Cod's Point, Ill., for $280; Prince Royal Second, 9 months old, sold to James Kirkpatrick, Lafayette, Ind., for $360; Manfredo, ten months old, sold to J. Johnson, Poolsville, Ind., for $600; Baron Luange 2d, ten months old, sold to James Orat, Winona, Ill., for $275; Zeb. Dun, eleven months old, sold to Wm. Briggs, Washington, Iowa, for $430; Daisy Bull, one year old, sold to M. Latimer, Abingdon, Indiana, for $130; Standard Bearer, three years old, sold to W. W. Reynolds, of Shipman, Illinois, for $1,050; Conscript, four years old, sold to Oliver Hall, of Mechanicsburg, Ill., for $150; Prize Flower, two years old, sold to E. W. Mills, Sullivan, Ill., for $550; Amelia Third, three years old, sold to T. W. Garrard, of Martinsburg, Mo., for $400; Amelia, four years old, sold to G. L. Burruss, of Carrollton, Ill., for $530; Statesman Daughter Second, six years old, sold to Ed. Iles, of Sangamon County, Ill., for $625; Florentia Twenty-first, 3 years old, sold to T. W. Garrard, of Martinsburg, Mo., for $420; Princess Royal Seventh, 3 years old, sold to James Gray, of Summerhill, Ill., for $350; Princess Royal Fifth, 9 years old, sold to T. Humphrey, Elmwood, Ill., for $360; Prairie Blossom, 4 years old, sold to Edward Iles, of Springfield, for $600; Lady Fair Twelfth, 4 years old, sold to G. L. Burris, of Carrollton, Ill., for $900; Caroline Third, 6 years old, sold to J. W. Shotwell, Frankfort, Mo., for $790; Mary Fourth, 4 years old, sold to W. Page, San Francisco, Cal., for $300; Woodland Lady, 4 years old, sold to T. Humphrey, Elmwood, Ill., for $200; Laura A, 1 year old, sold to M. J. Earl, Lafayette, Ind., for $400; Laura Fourteenth, 3 months old, sold to William Knowl, Paxton, Ill., for $410; Laura Thirteenth, 3 years old, sold to W. Page, San Francisco, for $400; Laura Eleventh, four years old, sold to Israel Pierce, Assumption, Illinois, for $500; Daisy Sweepstakes, three years old, sold to Mr. Holden, Ellison, Illinois, for $350; Louan of Macon, three months old, sold to Mr. Feather, of Sunbeam, Illinois, for $355; Eighth Louan of Woodlawn, sold to same for $455; Louan Thirty-seventh, five months old, sold to S. S. Lockbridge, of Greencastle, Indiana, for $450; Ettie Dun, five [illegible] Humphrey, of Elmwood, Illinois, for $310; Ophie Pierce, one year old, sold to W. Page, of San Francisco, for $[illegible]; Nettie Pierce, four years old, sold to T. W. Garrard, of Martinsburg, Missouri, for $930; Ottilla, eleven years old, sold to T. H. Humphrey, of Elmwood, Illinois, for $150; Rose, seven years old, sold to Wm. Knowl, Paxton, Illinois, for $450; Retta, twelve years old, sold to L. B. Wing, Bement, Illinois, for $400.

TYNDALL.

The Great Savant on the Lecture Stage.

Boston Correspondence of the New York Tribune, by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton.

Presently enters a solid, stalwart, resolute, quiet, kindly-looking man, whom one and another recognizes, and then the house bursts into a frenzy of applause. It is Agassiz, and the audience seem to say to him, "Don't think we are going back on you. We don't love Rome—that is to say, Tyndall—more. You are the pride of our American hearts. Hurrah!" The quiet, resolute, steady-going man does not look round, though they cheer never so loudly. Then the assistants of Professor Tyndall—two students whom he brought over with him—appear on the scene and begin to arrange the apparatus. Half the space back of the platform is occupied by a blackboard, or a slate, as Tyndall calls it, and the other half by a great white screen, on which the experiments are to be shown. A sort of bridge runs out over the audience to a small platform, whereon stands a mysterious instrument, which suggests the torture-chambers of photography—a wonderful sort of scientific magic lantern, which is to project on the screen all sorts of miracles. Across this bridge, to the small platform aforesaid, and back to the stage, Assistant No. 1 meanders, with solemn face and attent air, making ready for the performance. Now another guest comes in, and Agassiz rises to speak to him and to move his seat. This is the signal for renewed applause—much of it. Now the long-enduring Swiss turns round, at last, as who would spare them further expense of canes and shoe-leather, and bows—one little, grateful, scientific bow, with a smile it is good to see round the kind, strong mouth, and a real twinkle of appreciation in the pleasant eyes. A few more passages of Assistant No. 1 across the bridge—a little gratified contemplation, on the part of Assistant No. 2, of the diagrams on the blackboard, which I think he had himself drawn, since he hovered near them all the evening, with an air of pleased proprietorship.

At last the conquering Tyndall comes. You see a man of somewhat more than medium height, lithe, quick motioned, muscular, but slight rather than stout, with a face of somewhat clerical type, brown hair, brushed across a broad but not high forehead; keen, bright pleasant eyes, over which he has a trick of now and then dropping the lids completely for a sentence or two; straight, rather large nose; clean shaven lips, not curved at all, but large and flexible; a chin slightly retreating, but by no means weak. This face is surrounded by a thick fringe of grayish beard—a most agreeable face it is, but not handsome. Some one said of women, "They don't make 'em pious and pretty both;" so I suppose scientific and handsome would be too much. The lecturer wears evening dress, white cravat and all—they have good tailors in London. He commenced to speak with what almost seems abruptness, because he goes right on from the place where he left off in the preceding lecture. He folds his arms, a favorite gesture, and says: "The soap bubble excited in the mind of Newton all manner of reflections. Why should it be colored? Why should the colors vary? Why, in order to possess color, must it be blown out thin?" With arms still folded, he pauses a breathless second after the Newtonian conundrum. I didn't know the wherefore, so under my breath I said, "*Why?*" in italics, like Miss Jainie Straightmere, and waited. The lecturer remarked that he wanted us to "get into the brain of Newton," to use an expression of Emerson's, from whom, by the way, he quotes quite frequently. So, with fine and clear analysis he followed the thought of Newton, which resulted in the famous Newton's rings. Then this wonder-maker, superb scientific conjurer that he is, displayed to us the image of these famous rings upon the screen, the lights in the house having been turned low. We saw them in white light, with wonderful iris hues, brilliant and bewitching and elusive, as the glint of prismatic fire in an opal. Then in red light, when the rings consisted alternately of light and darkness; then in blue light. The solution of these rings was a difficulty which Newton did not conquer. He constructed an ingenious scheme to account for them, but it lacked the prophetic vision of a true theory.

Young's theory of undulation supplied this lack. It had its root in the world of experience. It was suggested by the waves of the sea and of the air. In illustration of this theory, Professor Tyndall introduced experiments of wonderful beauty. He explained waves by means of the diagrams on the blackboard, remarking that he envied the Lowell Institute that slate, for he had none so good at home. He claimed that the waves of light possessed the same characteristics as those of water; so that the well known became the easy explanation of the almost unknown. He performed some exceedingly pretty experiments with magnates, flinging iron filings on a piece of glass, underneath which was a magnet, and throwing the image upon the screen. Then, on jarring the plate, the iron filings were seen to arrange themselves in beautiful magnetic curves around the poles of the magnet. They moved with a slow, rhythmical grace, as if to the law of some unheard music; and one hardly wondered to hear that Faraday might be said to have spent his life in the contemplation of these effects. You had got by this time some idea of polarity, and of the definite structure produced by its action on particles.

By this molecule on molecule the form of a crystal is built up. A solution of sal-ammoniac was poured upon the glass plate, and made to evaporate, the faithful screen reproducing, like some magic mirror, the whole performance. Jack Frost himself never wrought devices more exquisite on any window-pane. Soft, feathery crystals shot out in every direction, and a half-subdued clamor of delight filled the hall. This was followed by an experiment with acetate of lead, decomposed by a current of electricity. On the screen you saw reflected the images of the poles of the battery, immersed in the liquid. Instantly, from one of the wires, shot out wonderful frond-like branches of most exquisite shapes, only to fall away when the current was reversed, while new shapes of beauty flowered about the other pole. These were the most fascinating of the numerous experiments of the evening. They were received by the philosophical with true scientific enthusiasm; with delight appreciative as well as admiring. The uninstructed portion of the audience liked them no less, and watched every shadow on the screen with the wide-eyed rapture of children at a magic-lantern show. There were various funny little *contretemps*, as, when the Professor cried, like Ajax, for light to his assistant, and the mistaken youth who managed the hall gas turned on a whole flood of it, and spoiled an experiment. "I didn't mean you," the Professor said, with a funny twinkle in his eyes, and instantly we were in the dark again. There is no such thing as doing justice by description to Prof. Tyndall's manner. It is so pleasant, so colloquial, so free from arrogance, so full of personal enthusiasm, as if the wonders he displayed were as new to him as the rest of us. He makes science easy, coaxing his audience over hard places by promises of untold beauty to come. In short, he is the very beau-ideal of a scientific lecturer. The old men who go, year after year, to the Lowell Institute lectures, apparently because the hall seems to them a good, quiet place in which to take a nap, all keep awake to hear the lively Irish-Englishman, and behold the beauties with which he feasts attentive eyes. Nightly the throngs increase, and critical and uncritical say, of every last lecture: "This is the best, so far."

THE LASH.

Flogging of a Prisoner in Belleville (Can.) Jail.

From the Belleville (Canada) Intelligencer, Oct. 24.

The first flogging of a prisoner under the act lately passed, which renders the perpetrators of a certain class of offenses liable to corporal punishment, took place in the Hastings County jail this morning (Thursday, Oct. 24). The name of the man who incurred this disgraceful and painful punishment is Andrew Townley, who, in June last, pleaded guilty before the County Judge to an attempted commission of a vile offence upon the person of a little girl only 8 years of age, and was sentenced to imprisonment in jail for four months, and to receive twenty lashes before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

At 9 o'clock this morning Townley was brought from his cell into the jail yard, where a wooden frame had been erected for the purpose, to which his hands were strapped above his head, and his legs lashed at the knees and at the ankles. His back bared to the waist, did not look like that of a man in the best of health, small spots being visible over nearly the whole of its surface. His look, on approaching the place of punishment, was neither defiant nor indifferent, but rather apprehensive, he having apparently nerved himself to bear the stripes as well as possible. The other male prisoners in jail were brought out into the yard to witness the flogging, and, besides the jail officials, the constabulary and the reporters, and a few other spectators were present in the jail yard, whilst the windows or the court room, and of the offices, from which a view of the scene could be obtained, were well tenanted. One quick apprehensive glance at the executioner, as he was being bound, and Townley was ready for punishment. After his subject had been triced up for a few minutes, the man who was to carry out the sentence of the law—an old soldier—advanced, lash in hand, and measured off his distance, prepared to begin his work. As he poised his "cat" ready for action, it seemed a formidable instrument of torture, having attached to a short handle, the orthodox number of tails of heavy cord, knotted in two or three places. As the signal was given, the "cat" was given a professional sweep, the keen thongs whistling through the air and falling upon the prisoner's defenceless back with a sharp sound. A red mark was at once observable, and the culprit's hands began to twitch nervously. After several blows had fallen on or about the same spot, the skin became very much discolored, assuming a deep red, almost purple hue, and Townley squirmed about as much as possible in his confined position, though not a groan escaped him, having stated before he left the cell that no groans would arise from him. As stroke after stroke fell, until the law was satisfied, there was no perceptible change in his demeanor, and though apparently the blood swelled within the skin almost to bursting it, yet none escaped. As his lashings were being unloosed, Townley, who was much paler than before the flogging, said his punishment was deserved, and that all had come of his love for whiskey, which he knew would get him into trouble. He also said to the doctor as he was being marched back to his cell, with coat thrown over his lacerated and discolored shoulders, that he deserved twice as much as he had got.

COOKING A DINNER.

How a Tennessee Girl Created a Sensation.

Memphis Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

I heard of a young lady the other day up in Middle Tennessee who, as river men say, has taken another chute. The story told about her did my soul good, and for the comfort of other half-starved dyspeptics like myself, whose tardy sustenation is effected by means of fried chicken, soggy biscuits, greasy hash and sole-leather fritters, I'll relate it. For years past, as a mere matter of form—something handed down from remote antiquity—the officers of the county fair held in the neighborhood where this young lady lived have been in habit of offering a premium to the lady (unmarried) cooking the best dinner. It was a dead letter. Nobody had contested for the premium within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. This year, however, the young lady of whom I am speaking determined to compete for the prize. Her name—I wish I could immortalize it—was Kate Janaway. The fair men set up a stove for her, stretched a canvas to shield her from the sun, and about 11 o'clock of the last day she went to work. The matter had been talked about by every one in the neighborhood, and curiosity was on tip-toe. A crowd collected around the place where the stove was set up early in the morning, and kept increasing, but when Miss Kate herself, a buxom, handsome girl of nineteen, daughter of the ex-Mayor of the town, appeared on the ground, and, putting on a white apron and rolling up her sleeves, commenced operations, all other attractions were nothing. Every one was eager to see so novel a sight. There was a tree near by which soon became black with spectators who had climbed up to get a better view. The branches were, finally, so burdened that one by one they broke, precipitating those upon them to the ground, until only one man was left in the tree. He sat in a lofty fork, with eyes riveted on the scene below. No amount of persuasion by those beneath, envious of his better view, could induce him to come down,—even a bribe of $10 failed. He said he was bound to see or die. Meanwhile the dinner preparations went on apace. The savory smell of the cooking food seemed to intoxicate the crowd, which pressed nearer and nearer. It took all the police force on the grounds to keep order. The time arrived for the trotting match, announced as the sport of the day, but the amphitheatre was empty. The judges (with the exception of one crabbed old widower), the timers, all were missing, and so nothing could be done. At half-past 2 the dinner was announced ready, and the judges, happy men, seated themselves at the table,—the crowd regarding them with ill-disguised envy. A roast of beef, delicately done, was put steaming hot upon the table, then followed corn pudding, whose delicate aroma fell upon the olfactories of the excited crowd, "like breezes of Araby the blest;" a profusion of vegetables, cooked to perfection, followed next. The judges ate and ate, praising the flavor of the food and the skill of the cook at every mouthful. But when, at last, a dessert of piping hot apple dumplings made its appearance the forbearance of the crowd was at an end. They broke through the ropes into the ring with one accord, and the dumplings disappeared in a trice.

One old fellow, proprietor of a store and owner of a big saw-mill, proposed to the young lady on the spot, but he was quickly collared and led off the grounds by two younger aspirants, who made common cause against the aged suitor, saw-mill and all. That young lady was the centre of attraction in her town after the cooking feat. She received twenty-five offers of marriage the first week, and her fame spread through all the country round. An old bachelor fellow down in Grundy County, with a farm so big that it takes him all day to ride around it, and cattle on a hundred hills, heard of her, and made a pilgrimage all the way to that town to learn the truth. He got the girl, too, although some of the young men of the place sued out a writ of habeas corpus to prevent her being carried out of the county. They were too late.

This is, I am aware, a rather sad ending for so good a story, but devotion to the truth compels me to give nothing but the simple, unvarnished reality.

She ought to have married that fellow who set up there in the crotch of the tree, so long and at such fearful discomfort. He wanted her, and he was a poor, bilious dyspeptic whom her splendid cooking would have soon restored to usefulness and society, but he was poor. Ah!

SCOTLAND.

The Desolate Dominion of the Scottish Dukes—Painful Picturesqueness.

Justin McCarthy writes from near Ben Nevis, Scotland, to the New York *Evening Mail*:

"To pass from England into Scotland is to go from prose into poetry. But the poetical in real life is not usually the comfortable. In the building of cities, Charles Dickens observes that cholera and the picturesque are commonly found to be associated. Scotland pays for her beauty by having to turn herself into a show-place, as I set out in a former letter, and for her poetry by a great deal of feudalism, discomfort, and poverty. I know no country where the distinction of caste is more sternly and even coarsely marked out. The local Duke or Marquis seems everywhere to be regarded almost exactly as he might have been in feudal times, a sort of heaven-appointed ruler and King. In England, after all, nobody cares much about a Lord, except people who have a chance of being invited to dine with him. The average middle-class Briton, who never dreams of such a privilege, concerns himself little about Peers, and has no more natural reverence for a Duke than he has for a Lord Mayor. But in Scotland you live always under the shadow of the Duke—this, that and the other Duke. Go into a little Highland inn, and you see the Duke's portrait, the Duchess' portrait, a volume containing an account of all the Duke's ancestors and family; the talk is of what the Duke will not allow, what he has done, what he has promised, whether he will not permit the road to be made here, or the hotel to be built there, when he is coming from London or returning thither, who has seen him at church, and so forth. The Duke's country house, where you pay a shilling and see some of the rooms, is called "The Palace." I confess I grew weary of the Duke as Hippolyta did of the Moor, and wish he would change, and even find it a relief to pass from the dominion of one Duke into the domain of another. In the meanwhile the country seems to a mere traveller to be all but depopulated. There are the cities, of course, and in the picturesque places there are the hotels, and there are the places of the Dukes, and the shooting-lodges of the English gentry who come in the season to shoot grouse. Besides this there is—nothing, one might say. You travel for hours and see nobody. Some of the Highland villages, when you do see them, are as miserable a collection of hovels as could be found even in the west of Ireland. Dirt, squalor and nakedness are everywhere. You will scarcely see anywhere a woman who wears shoes and stockings. The children are all but naked. We saw the other day a big, raw-boned girl, fully 14 years old, I should say, amusing herself with other children in the open air. The rain was pouring heavily. The girl had apparently no garments but a ragged frock with a very short skirt. Her legs and feet were bare, of course; but in that condition she was only like everybody else. Her poor little frock, however, was torn from the neck to the waist; could hardly be said to have a body left to it, and her whole chest was as bare as her forehead to the pelting rain. We here are accustomed, of course, to regard Scotland as a highly-prosperous country, a model of energy and intelligence, an example and a shame to poor Ireland. Well, Glasgow is a great and flourishing city, and Greenock is busy, and the Clyde is alive with ship-building; but outside the cities I see a country which is fast becoming depopulated. Prosperity. What is prosperity? Do a big city, a Duke's castle, and a hotel in the Highlands constitute National prosperity? Is this place which I look upon from my window prosperous? If it is, then so is the Atlantic prosperous as you gaze over it from the deck of one of the Cunard steamers. There you have a steamer, and a good dinner, and well-dressed guests on board, and the ocean outside. Here you have a hotel well filled with tourists, and outside a wilderness. All around this one big hotel there is absolutely no population."

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Liquor Accounts Against a Bankrupt Thrown Out—Decision of Judge Longyear.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Oct. 29.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the case of Richard S. Town & Co., of East Saginaw, was passed upon by Judge Longyear. The Towns are bankrupts, and their estate is in process of adjustment between creditors. George W. Torrey & Co., of Boston, Mass., proved and filed with the Register their account, claiming as due to them from the estate of said bankrupts a balance of about $449, a portion of which was founded upon a note for $171.62, and the balance upon an open account, in part for spirituous liquors. A note was given in settlement of a balance due upon a previous account for spirituous and intoxicating liquors, a portion of which was sold and delivered in the original imported packages. But nothing was made to appear as the manner and place of sale of the balance of the liquors for which the note was given.

Judge Longyear held that so far as the consideration of the note was based upon the sale of liquors in original packages, it was not in violation of the laws of Michigan and was valid; but as to the balance of the consideration of the note there was nothing to take it out of the statutes of Michigan prohibiting the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and it was, therefore, illegal. The note having been given in Michigan, where the said statutes prevail, and the consideration being in part in violation thereof, the said note, according to the terms of the said statute, was void *in toto*.

As to the open account it appeared that, as far as it was based upon a sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, the same was sold at Boston, Mass., upon the written note of the bankrupts duly stamped. The note was made and signed in Michigan, and sent by mail to G. W. Torrey & Co., at Boston, their place of business.

Judge Longyear held further that because the sale was completed in Massachusetts it was a Massachusetts contract, and was not affected by the Michigan statute, and that the sale being valid in Massachusetts must be held to be valid here. It was consequently ordered that so much of the claims of Torrey & Co. as was based on the note of $171.62 must be disallowed and expunged, and that the balance of their claim must be allowed to stand as a debt against the estate of said bankrupt.

CHARLES DICKENS AND HIS WIFE.

Young Dickens Will Not Permit His Father's Biographer to Blur the Name of His Mother.

From the Liverpool Daily Post.

A story reaches us from London which will be read with eagerness by all who are interested—as who is not?—in the life of the late Charles Dickens. Under ordinary circumstances it would be rightly deemed beyond the ken of a public journal, but Mr. Dickens' own deliberate choice made his separation from his wife a public topic, and it would be affectation to keep out of print gossip which, though at present that of an inner circle, is sure to become very soon the common talk of literary society.

The rumor is that "Forster's Life of Dickens," vol. 2, which the world is anxiously expecting, hangs fire. The biographer thinks that he ought to tell the story of the separation of Dickens and his wife, and, of course, is disposed to throw all the blame of the separation upon Mrs. Dickens. But young Dickens, who, it is said, always sided with his mother in that matter, and thinks that but scant justice was done to her by his father when the matter was made public, says that if amends be not made to her by Mr. Forster, a "plain unvarnished tale" shall be published in *All the Year Round*. How the matter will end it is impossible to foretell. Perhaps the best way would be to leave the tale untold, if young D[illegible] consent to that course. At all ev[illegible] not but admire this young man's [illegible] his mother, and his chivalrous de[illegible] that, at all cost to the reputation of [illegible] her good name shall not be blurred. [illegible] remembered that Walter Savage L[illegible] denly separated from his wife, and [illegible] her again. Mr. Forster, in his bio[illegible] Landor, hurries over the business [illegible] skater over dangerous ice, but he [illegible] throw the blame rather upon Mrs. L[illegible] upon his hero. But, having read this [illegible] and got a pretty correct notion of [illegible] his extreme irritability, his lofty no[illegible] self, his craving ambition for [illegible] erybody—we can easily imagine [illegible] which his wife, who seems to have [illegible] quiet, amiable lady, committed [illegible] Mr. Forster so tells the story as to [illegible] world believe that certainly Mrs. L[illegible] most to blame, but it is questionable [illegible] Mr. Forster, in dealing with contemporary [illegible] does not carry his worship to the [illegible] flunkeyism.

Better leave the story of Dickens and [illegible] untold, if the son would consent to it. [illegible] haps he will not; perhaps he has [illegible] injustice to his mother [illegible] and is now determined to [illegible] lished. If so there will at least [illegible] age—the revelation will put a [illegible] the vexatious disputations and [illegible] clusive explanations which are always [illegible] ing at dinner tables and elsewhere [illegible] name of Dickens is mentioned.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

London's recent water improvements [illegible] $45,000,000.

—There were no carriages in front of [illegible] churches, last Sunday.

—A young woman in Plattsburg, Va., [illegible] shoe-strings untied by lightning.

—The Intercolonial Railroad, between [illegible] and St. John, will be opened on the [illegible] vember.

—It now takes from twenty-four to [illegible] hours for telegraphic communication [illegible] Madrid and Paris.

—An eight-acre vineyard, near [illegible] has produced 88 barrels of wine, worth [illegible]

—The Northern Pacific Company is [illegible] to get out 1,400,000 ties along the [illegible] road this winter.

—Ann Campbell, a Canada dairy-maid [illegible] at the age of 131 years. She had [illegible] generations of cows.

—The removal of the Capital of Nebraska [illegible] Lincoln to some point farther West [illegible] Kearney Junction) is being agitated.

—Many of the most fashionable women [illegible] York dispose of their society dresses [illegible] Cheap Johns for the best figure they will [illegible]

—Squirrels in Ballard County, Ky., are [illegible] grating to Illinois in large numbers. [illegible] on both sides of the Ohio River await [illegible] them.

—It is estimated that 520 white [illegible] been scalped by the Arizona Indians [illegible] ten years,—an average of one a week.

—The elevator of Barrick & [illegible] Mound, near Decatur, Ill., was burned [illegible] morning of the 23d ult. Loss, $8,000.

—The stables of John X. Davidson [illegible] Como, near St. Paul, Minn., were [illegible] other day; cause, a child playing with [illegible] tin can.

—The demand for horse-blankets at [illegible] has been so great the past week that the [illegible] for the manufacturers have sold out the [illegible] tire stock and taken orders for hun[illegible] bales.

—A young lady in the town of Banton, [illegible] County, Ill., horsewhipped a young [illegible] had circulated slanderous reports [illegible] her, the other day.

—A water-power wheel at Elgin, Ill., [illegible] few days ago stopped by reason of an [illegible] number of eels getting lodged in the [illegible] wheels. Some of them weighed seven [illegible] each.

—The London journals are much di[illegible] at this moment the question of suicide,—[illegible] er it be a disease; and if so, whether [illegible] will be a contagious one. It is well know[illegible] suicides, like misfortunes, never come [illegible]

—Corn planted as late as June 20, in [illegible] tom-lands of Greene, Scott, and Calhoun [illegible] ties, Ill., [illegible] matured before the recent [illegible] frosts, and [illegible] a full crop.

—The R[illegible] & Saratoga Railroad [illegible] scribed $2[illegible] toward the rebuilding [illegible] United States Hotel at Saratoga. Only [illegible] of the $450,000 required remains [illegible] scribed.

Appropos of the American lady [illegible] Berlin, who has been supposed to be [illegible] pioneer in that line of business, the [illegible] *Journal of Dental Science* asserts that, [illegible] ago as 1859, there were no less than [illegible] female practitioners of dentistry in [illegible] and Wales.

—The old Court House at Danville [illegible] burned last week, was erected in 18[illegible] contract with Gurdon S. Hubbard, now [illegible] cago; and, upon its completion, it was [illegible] to be the best Court House in Illinois.

—At some of the English mines, steam [illegible] erated in boilers located on the surface [illegible] ground is conveyed to the engines [illegible] mine. In one place the steam is con[illegible] distance of 2,338 feet, in pipes four inche[illegible] ameter, and the loss of pressure is [illegible] only half a pound to the square inch.

—At Grand Prairie, near Centralia, [illegible] Henry, who had $7,000 in gold, left his [illegible] unoccupied, the other evening, and return[illegible] find his treasure gone; and Alexander [illegible] have been married next day.

—Prince Alfred's waltz, "The Galatea," [illegible] ing been performed at the Albert Hall, Lo[illegible] by five military bands, under the direc[illegible] Mr. Mapleson, the royal composer was [illegible] delight that he took the director [illegible] ner, and the next day sent him a haunch [illegible] son from one of the stags which he him[illegible] stalked in the highlands of Scotland.

—Two wine-growers named [illegible] employed in throwing grapes into a vat, [illegible] vey, France, recently, and a man was [illegible] to tread them, but was suffocated by the [illegible] arising from fermentation. One of [illegible] prietors went down to help him, and sh[illegible] same fate. The survivor followed, and was [illegible] wise prostrated. Their mother then went [illegible] and was overpowered, and, when taken [illegible] was the only one that could be brought [illegible] consciousness.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* does [illegible] lieve the Indianapolis, Bloomington & [illegible] Railroad has purchased the Springfield & [illegible] western, but says that the Indianapolis, [illegible] ington & Western Company will have [illegible] by Jan. 1 about 500 miles of road. It [illegible] the road from Indianapolis to Peoria, [illegible] Peoria to Rock Island, from Davenport [illegible] Paul (building), from Champaign to [illegible] and Decatur, and from Champaign to [illegible] Lincoln, and Havana.

—A sort of insurance company was [illegible] in Austria, a year or two ago, to pay [illegible] holders a certain sum of money when they [illegible] married. The premiums were arranged [illegible] regularly graduated scale, according to [illegible] the temptations likely to beset the insured. [illegible] company did a flourishing business for [illegible] time, when a matrimonial episode broke [illegible] among the directors, each of whom was [illegible] insured, and these, all getting married at [illegible] absorbed the assets and swamped the concern.

—One of the most melancholy effects of [illegible] epidemic among horses in Boston results [illegible] the difficulty which undertakers experience [illegible] obtaining horses for funerals. A burial [illegible] place on Saturday, when it was found impo[illegible] to procure a single carriage to follow the [illegible] the hackmen being unwilling to go out to [illegible] the rural cemeteries. At another funeral [illegible] six carriages could be found, though four [illegible] were ordered. In one instance a coffin con[illegible] ing a corpse was conveyed through the streets [illegible] a hand-cart. One case in particular [illegible] very sad. A young lady died on West New[illegible] street, and on Saturday afternoon the fam[illegible] were obliged to have the funeral take place. [illegible] carriages could not be obtained for any co[illegible] eration, and the only mourner who went [illegible] the remains to the grave was a brother, and [illegible] was obliged to take a seat by the driver of [illegible] hearse.

Curious Case of Lunacy.

A curious case of lunacy is attracting atten[illegible] tion in Hillsdale County, Mich. A couple [illegible] weeks since some friends invited Mrs. Tho[illegible] Ferris, living in the town of Litchfield, to ac[illegible] company them to the neighboring town of Al[illegible] Shortly after their arrival there Mrs. Ferris [illegible] induced to drink a mixture of ale and gin, [illegible] supposing she was drinking ale; which had [illegible] effect of stupefying her. The party soon after[illegible] ward returned to Litchfield. After her arr[illegible] home Mrs. Ferris was given medicine to neu[illegible] tralize the effect of the mixture, and soon af[illegible] she exhibited symptoms of delirium, and gr[illegible] ing rapidly worse, in the course of a day or [illegible] she became a raving maniac, and was taken [illegible] the County Asylum in a raving condition, [illegible] which state she has not recovered. She wo[illegible] the time a quantity of valuable jewelry, wh[illegible] is alleged to have been stolen while she was [illegible] toxicated, and it is now thought that the [illegible] ture was drugged by her companions to e[illegible] them to rob her. The husband of Mrs. F[illegible] was at work in Adrian at the the time, and [illegible] her delirious condition it could not be lea[illegible] by whom she was accompanied. Suspected [illegible] ties in Litchfield have been arrested, howe[illegible] who have been held for appearance in the [illegible] term of the Circuit Court. Mr. and Mrs. Fe[illegible] are English people, and are held in high es[illegible] by their neighbors in Litchfield.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

$[illegible] in Currency, Notes, Coupons, Jewelry were Stolen from the Northwestern Depot.

[illegible] Robbers Apprehended, and [illegible] All the Property Recovered.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

[illegible]

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

$80,000 in Currency, Notes, Coupons and Jewelry were Stolen from the Northwestern Depot.

The Robbers Apprehended, and Nearly All the Property Recovered.

About six weeks ago a wealthy gentleman named A. Austin, while passing through this city on his way from Burlington, Vt., to Minnesota, Minn., was robbed of a valise containing gold watches, notes, deeds, and mortgages amounting to $80,000, $1,800 in currency, and $... in coupons of Minnesota railroad bonds. The robbery was committed at the Galena Depot, North Wells street, and was reported without delay to the police authorities. Detectives were placed at work upon the case, and in a few days a man named John Peters was arrested while endeavoring to dispose of some of the watches to a pawnbroker. He was induced to tell where the other things were, and what had become of the papers and money which the valise contained. The notes, deeds, and mortgages were recovered and returned to the owner, but the money and coupons could not be found. From the information obtained from Peters by the detectives, it appeared that he had a partner in the robbery, named Fred. W. Nation. This man carried off the valise and was the first to examine its contents. He appropriated the currency and coupons, and left the watches and other things to Peters, and then fled the city. He was not followed, but the officers kept track of his movements through Canada and some of the Middle States, feeling confident that he would return to this city as soon as he imagined that the robbery had been forgotten. He appears to have arrived at this conclusion recently, as he was observed by Detective ... on State street yesterday, and taken into custody. He is now confined at the Central Station, and will be brought up for trial as soon as Peters' case has been disposed of. The latter is now awaiting the action of the Criminal Court. Nation and Peters were not known to the police as men of consequence, and it is probable that the crime for which they are about to suffer punishment was the first job with which they were connected. Nation has filled a responsible position in ...well's tobacco manufactory, in this city, and swindled the house out of a large amount of money. He was arrested for this crime by Detective Ellis, about seven months ago, settled the matter up in some way, and since then has been actively exercising his dishonest ... He appears to be a young man of considerable respectability and intelligence, and is a good and fluent talker when he feels disposed to converse. He declines to say anything about the robbery of Mr. Austin.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

An almost incredible statement is made in a bill yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, in which James Kernan charges William H. ..., attorney-at-law, of this city, with having taken advantage of his being drunk, to obtain his signature to a note for $100, of which he received $5, secured on Lot No. 5, in Kernan's subdivision of Lot 1, Block 2, Rockwell's addition of the northeast quarter of Section ..., Township 39, which lot, Sisson affirms, was regularly assigned to him, and refuses to reconvey to the petitioner. Petitioner further avers that he gave a note for $300 to William ..., secured on Lot 6 of the same block, which he failed to pay; and that the lot has been sold to ... Loeb for $600. He therefore prays that the persons named be made parties to the suit, that an account be taken of the transactions, and that Loeb be restrained from paying the balance to any one other than the petitioner, and that Sisson be restrained from receiving such money, or dealing with the property in any way. The petitioner says he is old and inexperienced, and a drunkard, all of which is probably true; he also says that the defendants were confederates in a scheme to rob him, and that they are no better than thieves, which they will soon be called upon to prove.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

The Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company, of Batavia, in the County of Kane, petition the Court for the bankruptcy of the *News* Printing Company, alleging for cause stoppage of commercial paper given in favor of petitioner to the amount of $1,053.50; a mortgage of one printing press and engine, types, and printing materials to Cyrus McCormick, dated the 5th day of ..., with power of sale; and mortgage of a cylinder printing press, boilers, types, fixtures, subscriptions, advertising, good will, and other property and interests to Charles S. ..., which mortgages, it is charged, were made to hinder, defeat, and delay the operation of the bankrupt act.

... Dempster & Co. yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Ernst Brandt, of No. 133 ... avenue. A number of acts of bankruptcy are alleged, the principal of which are that, being insolvent, debtor sold off his stock to certain creditors, for $700; that he has concealed his property and endeavored to prevent his creditors learning the state of his affairs, as well as to the ownership of the house in which he did business, which is alleged to be his own.

... Jaffray & Co., dry goods dealers, on ... inst., petitioned for the bankruptcy of ... Reid. The papers were suppressed yesterday. They petitioned on two unpaid notes of $1,811.29 and $2,059.26, which were secured by mortgage on a property the value of which is not sufficient to meet the debt. They allege that debtor is selling off his stock to defraud creditors. The usual warrant was issued.

... H. Laflin, provisional assignee in the case of Pettibone & Flynn, bankrupts, was yesterday allowed by the Court to accept an offer for the renewal of the lease of Nos. 286, 288, and ... avenue, for a bonus of $250, the buyer assuming liabilities and liens thereon.

... & West yesterday filed a denial of bankruptcy. Both Shanahan and West were arrested, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, but furnished bail in the afternoon, and is now ...

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION RAISED.

The question is raised whether a debt, for material and labor, is a lien on land in preference to a trust deed executed previously to the completion of the work, and during the time the work was going on. John M. Stevens, brickmaker and contractor, petitions the Circuit Court to have such a lien against the property of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, in the town of Lake. He states in his bill of complaint that ... Warner, Belden F. Culver, and ..., who represented themselves respectively as Secretary, President, and General Manager of the Company, were parties to a contract with him for the supply of building material, and the laying of ... for the Company, in the Town of Lake, on land of which Warner represented the Company as the owner in fee simple. In accordance with such contract he proceeded to do the work, on which the balance now due is unpaid. He affirms that, on the ... Warner and said Warner, well knowing of the contract, executed a trust deed of the land to ... Baldwin, for the use of Robert ..., and he claims a preferential lien, and that the property be sold, in default of payment.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of the State Insurance Company, on the appeal of the petitioners King, Hale, and others from the decision of Judge Blodgett refusing the petition praying that Treasurer ... be compelled to pay to the creditors ... on the ground that he had paid $157,... made before Judge Drummond, in the Circuit Court, yesterday. Counsel for ... Smith, argued at considerable length, and raised the point that the Court was not competent to appeal from the decision of Judge Blodgett, as he had discretionary power in the matter. Counsel for the prosecution took the opposite view, and argued them throughout the day. The arguments on the ... in no material particular from ... published in full in THE TRIBUNE at a ... stage of the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

... for a certain suitor in the ... has entered action in replevin, ... to get up a queer kind of ..., in which the following items appear: ... faucets, knifes, shaelfings, gas ... cisterns, and so forth. ... Carl Pretzel has been the ...

... were the suppressed cases in ... on Wednesday: 4,704—H. H. ... Parvin; attachment for debt; $292.90. 4,705—Margaret v. Cornelius O'Callaghan; divorce. The defendant in the latter case is the well-known Captain of preventive police.

All the Common Law Judges, as well as Chancery Judge Gary, are occupied daily, the greater portion of the time, in swearing in new citizens; law business has, consequently, come almost to a stand-still.

Joseph Erzegovitch, charged with murder, was brought up for trial, at the Criminal Court, yesterday, and continued till December 9 on affidavits that material witnesses are wanting.

Judge Porter sat for a short time only, yesterday, having completed the call for the October term.

This is sentence-day in the Criminal Court, and the jury will be discharged for the term.

His Honor Judge Porter will sit for a short time, this morning, to hear motions.

The November term in the Supreme Court commences on Monday next

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Drummond.*]

In the matter of the State Insurance Company; the petition of King et al., for the payment by Smith, Treasurer, of the sum of $312,000, less $157,000, on review. Arguments were heard, and the case continued.

BANKRUPTCY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

2,133—James Baxter; to be dismissed, unless objections are filed in 10 days. 2,134—Thomas O'Donovan; same. 2,132—William Reid, entered rule to show cause, returnable Nov. 9. 2,113—John E. Pettibone et al.; order to sell lease. 2,142—Ernst Brandt; issued rule and injunction. 2,141—Chicago *News* Printing Company; issued rule returnable Nov. 9. 2,130—Shanahan and West; bail of $3,000 by himself and mother for appearance of West approved. 2,059—Reuben Wood; motion to pay judgment liens postponed until this day.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,139—(suppressed for service on the 29th of Oct.) William Reid, on the petition of E. S. Jaffrey & Co. 2,141—Chicago *News* Printing Company, on the petition of the Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company. 2,142—Ernst Brandt, on the petition of Sweet, Dempster & Co.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

733—Manufacturers' Bank v. Von Hollen; leave to amend bill. 734—Same complainant v. John W. Tappan; leave to amend bill.

NEW SUITS.

10,657—Horace Brown and Chas. Sabin v. Rockford Clothes-Pin Company, W. H. Ovington, W. A. Talcott, and Henry P. Stockton; bill for injunction in a patent; Goodwin, Larned & Towle, attorneys. 10,658—Geo. W. Ferris v. Samuel E. Miner and Robert M. Woods; case, $5,000; C. M. Harris, attorney. 10,659—Fourth National Bank v. George Von Hollen; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on stock. 10,660—Same v. John W. Tappan; same; Mattocks & Mason, attorneys in both suits.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

1,964—Garrison v. Barnett; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $140, and motion by defendant for new trial. G. N. 41,110—Kirchoff v. Jochem; leave to plaintiff to file petition, and ordered summons. 2,014—Corbin v. Lovely; on motion of plaintiff, garnishee proceedings dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 2,667—Jacobs v. Ryerson; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 2,709—Goldman v. Breck; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

[CHANCERY—*Judge Gary*].

828—Bash v. Bond; on motion of complainant in cross-bill rule on defendants in cross-bill, Bash and Jarvin, to answer cross-bill in 20 days. 4744—Scales v. Gage; death of Gindele suggested suit abate as to him; hearing and decree for plaintiff, with costs v. Gage. 720—Cooke v. King; decree confirming title. 557—Halliday v. Halliday; dismissed by complainant's solicitors.

NEW SUITS.

41,109—Wolf v. Butters et al.; appeal. 41,110—Kirchoff Brothers & Company, for use of John Keller, v. Joseph Jochem; petition for restoration of judgment for $349.87; Johnstone & Rogers, attorneys. 41,111—Ewing v. Carpenter; appeal. 41,112—Michael v. McIvern; appeal. 41,113—Finnesey v. Powers; appeal. 41,114—Reigis Prieuer, *alias* Richard Prior, v. Sophia Prieur, divorce; adultery. 41,115—Chester B. Rushmore v. Robert Henderson; appeal. 41,116—Philip Goldman v. Eleazar Butler; assumpsit $500; Wilkinson, Sackett & Bean, attorneys. 41,117—James E. v. Elise Decker; divorce.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

G. N. 4,672—Little v. Fuller; on motion of defendant, order restoring judgment set aside, and execution ordered returned. 745—Gladding v. Geary; personal service, default, and judgment for $636.50. 81—Smith v. Doran; leave to defendant to withdraw motion to dismiss complaint, and motion of plaintiff for rule on defendant to give additional bond allowed, and rule on defendant for bond of $1,200 in five days. 1,031—Bergman v. Meyers; rule on defendants to file new bond by the 10th instant. G. N. 4,648—John v. Nispel; rule on defendant to file new bond by Saturday next in the sum of $300, or show cause. 486—Herrington v. Dearborn; time to defendant to rejoin extended ten days. 551—Burnstein v. Hunerbein; suit dismissed by plaintiff's attorney for want of jurisdiction. 495—Joliet Steel and Iron Company v. Field; jury again called; plaintiff takes non-suit, and dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 369—Post Printing Company v. Blenis; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, on call, for want of prosecution.

[*Judge Booth.*]

1,818—Germer v. Germer; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

G. N. 4,552—Ryan v. Franklin Bank of Chicago; rule on defendant to pay $100 solicitors' fees, on Monday or show cause. 686—Harper et al. v. Haddock et al.; Mattocks & Mason enter appearance of John De Koven, administrator. 612—Prins v. Juterschank, et al.; demurrer to bill overruled, and ten days to plead answer or demur. 434—Murphy v. Murphy et al.; personal service of defendants; decree restored according to prayer of petition.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

290—Joseph v. Juliet M. Fox; complainant to pay $50 counsel's fees by Nov. 10; cause set for hearing Nov. 15. 542—McPherson, administrator, v. Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company; leave to defendant to file amended answer within ten days. 1 (Burnt Records)—McClure v. Dunham et al. 4,643—Goodrich v. Lincoln; leave to complainant to amend bill; demurrer overruled *pro forma*, and leave to answer instanter.

NEW SUITS.

4,716—Patrick F. McMahon v. Wm. T. Ball; case, $1,500; E. G. Asay, attorney. 4,717—John M. Stevens v. Balbach Smelting and Refining Company; mechanic's lien on the Company's property, in the Town of Lake, for balance on account, amounting to $2,968.25; Nichols, McKindley & Morrison. 4,718—James P. Lillie v. Andrew Wilson; replevin on No. 210 Milwaukee avenue; Mathew Marx, attorney. 4,719—Milton F. Abbey v. Lomer, Heinemann & Co.; assumpsit, $1,200; John W. Showalter, attorney. (The following are appeals:) 4,720—Slowsen v. Sullivan. 4,722—Hambrecht v. Mathews. 4,723—Aronheimer v. Burke. 4,723—Brennan et al. v. Maguire. 4,724—Tyson v. Dyer. 4,725—Ellis v. Fineman. 4,726—Trustees of the First Baptist Church v. Republic Insurance Company; assumpsit, $5,000; Bentley, Ullman & Ives, attorneys. 4,727—John G. Rhode v. Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford; bill to compel the Company to execute a policy on his house, No. 497 North street, which was destroyed by the October fire, they having contracted to do so on the 4th of October, 1871, but afterwards refused; Barber & Lackner, attorneys. 4,728—Fletcher v. Woodruff et al.; appeal. 4,729—Hubble v. Williams et al; appeal. 4,730—James Vernon v. Wm. H. Sissons and Wm. Loeb; bill for the re-conveyance of certain lands.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

George Fuchs; grant of administration to widow; bond $3,000.—Nicholas Schneider et al., minors; order on guardian to restore files by the 11th inst. Henry Timme; same order. Robert E. Gallaway; same by the 28th inst. Charles Steel; claim of Jno. Garrick and S. L. Cathers dismissed. Seth Sheldon, Jr.; claim of Hervey, Anthony & Gait dismissed. John Thompson; claim of John Parker dismissed; leave to Jonas and John Parker to amend claims. A. G. Wilder; claim of Wm. G. Waite dismissed. Hy. Wolkam, Jr.; claims of Wriman & Thiele allowed. Elizabeth E. Norton; claim of E. Eldridge & Tourtelotte allowed; J. S. McClelland appointed to defend estate. Thos. Meagher; citation on administratrix to restore files, or show cause, by the 18th inst. Effie A. Ingles; guardianship to mother; bond of $1,000. James McGrath; claim of Jas. McKinna allowed. Regina Fredericka Von Schlieben; administration to Gustave M. Von Schlieben; bond $450. Adolph Geilfuss; letter of administration to widow; bond, $7,000, approved. Wm. Boenning; order to try alleged insanity at noon to-day. Wm. H. Leckie et al.; files restored; order on guardian to pay moneys in his bond to E. M. Leckie; account and inventory approved. Alexander Grant; same order. George K. Ammerman; executor's ... approved. Damase Lamoureux; bond of administrator for $2,400.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Tree.*]

263—Joseph Erzenovitch, murder; continued on affidavit of defendant to December term, for want of witnesses, and set for trial by agreement for Dec. 9. 198—John Jordan; larceny from person; verdict, guilty and under age; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The case against the proprietor and editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal* will be taken up on the coming in of the Supreme Court to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Attorney General is here, and is prepared to make an argument.

On the same day Mr. Rice, of this city, will petition to have one Murty Moriarty, a saloon-keeper of Pontiac, in Livingston County, released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Moriarty is confined in the jail of Livingston County on charges connected with the Liquor law. It was proven that he had sold thirty-one drinks, and for so doing was sent to jail for 310 days. This is the second case before the court intended to test the validity of the recent legislation on the liquor question.

Nothing has yet leaked out as to the Chicago murder cases. The Court has them under consideration, and, as it is reasonably certain that an adjournment to the term in course will be had next week, we may look for the settlement of these cases any day.

More New Buildings—The "Land-Owner" and its Enterprise.

In their issue for November, the publishers of that ever-popular journal, the *Land-Owner*, have seemingly outdone all their past efforts to represent the growth of Chicago. Its engravings are superbly executed, and its letter-press is a marvel of perfect typography. The new Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Depot is illustrated by a mammoth four-page plate, supplemented by four of the other depots along the line of the road. Our great manufacturing interests are set forth by a double-page engraving of the rebuilt works of Messrs. Crerar, Adams & Co., and the Union Brass Company. The magnificent new building of the American-Merchants' Union Express Company occupies a page of the supplement, and the Bowen Building, buildings of the Robbins estate, and scenes in different parts of the city and the West, make up one of the most entertaining of numbers. The *Land-Owner* has worked its way to a great success, and an immense circulation all over the world. It has done this honestly, without stealing anybody's brains, and this success it will maintain. On the 10th inst., the publishers will remove to their new offices, southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, where they will have one of the finest appointed publishing houses in America. The great Anniversary book, "One Year from the Fire," has reached a sale of nearly 100,000 copies, and is still selling. Two thousand copies were retailed by one man in one day in New York City, and the demand seems insatiable. Price 75 cents per copy.

The November issue of the *Land-Owner* is ready this morning, and for sale by all newsmen. Subscription $2 per year.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

When a man meets an acquaintance on the street now, the salutation is, "How's your horses?"

The noon prayer-meeting in the First Congregational Church, to-morrow, will be led by Major D. W. Whittle.

The general offices of the Chicago West Division Railway Company have been removed to Nos. 56 and 58 South Halsted street.

Mr. G. O. Barnes, of Kentucky, will preach in the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Ontario and North Wells streets, this evening.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is a guest of the Tremont House.

Messrs. Goodwin & Pasco feel confident that the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has no intention of supplanting them as its Western agents.

"How's the Epenoozy down your way this morning?" "The Epihippy is fairly under way, but I think the equine distemper will run out with the hippo-malaria."

"Petroleum V. Nasby" will deliver the next lecture in the South Side course, provided the election of Greeley does not have the effect of silencing him.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. David G. Alston, a prominent young business man of this city, was married to Miss Nellie P. Lyon, daughter of Mr. George W. Lyon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

Mrs. L. B. Chandler, a reformer of some prominence in Massachusetts, will address a meeting of ladies at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in the parlors of Mrs. J. W. Loomis, No. 1296 Wabash avenue. Her subject will be, "The Need of Moral Education."

A man named William Van Devoe was arrested in this city yesterday, by Detective Elliott, on a requisition from the Governor of the State of New York. He is charged with having committed perjury and larceny in the town of Fort Plain, New York. Sheriff Wagner, of the latter place, took him back last evening.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the infant son of Thomas Healey, residing at No. 94 West Chicago avenue, was seriously burned while sleeping in a cradle. The accident was caused by children playing with matches. The child, it is feared, cannot survive the injuries.

Yesterday Detective Simmons arrested a man named John Kunz on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Nowak, of No. 398 North Wells, who charges him with having swindled her with a counterfeit $50 bill. She is positive that he is the man. Kunz was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne for examination, but the case was postponed until this afternoon, to admit of the production of witnesses for the defence.

A young mechanic, named Alfred A. Baer, employed on McCormick's building, on Kinzie street, near Clark, fell from a scaffolding 45 feet high, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was dangerously injured internally. His recovery is considered doubtful by Dr. Henrotin, who was called to attend him. Baer boards at No. 475 North Wells street. This is the second serious accident that has occurred in McCormick's building since its commencement.

A man who had but little business on hand, yesterday, made the following compilation of terms used by the Eastern press in their efforts to let their readers know that the horse disease is about: "Hippozymosis," "Epihippy," "The Epizootic," "The Equine Epizootic," "Epidemic Catarrh," "The Horse Distemper," "Hippomalaria," "The Horse Epidemic," "The Horse Pestilence," "The Horse Plague," "The Equine Epidemic," "The Horse Influenza," "The Equine Plague," "The Equine Calamity," "The Afflicted Horses," etc., etc.

The Board of Public Works is preparing an outline plan of the new Court House for the use of architects in preparing their plans and specifications. The amount of room necessary for the county has been determined upon, and, when the Board has completed its labors, architects will be invited through the press to submit their plans. The building is to cover the entire square, and stand twenty feet back from the street. It is to have an inner court.

A Superb Collection of Oil Paintings.

Our art-loving citizens have at last an opportunity of seeing and purchasing fine oil-paintings, such as has not occurred in this city since the great fire. On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, at half-past 2 o'clock, Wm. A. Butters & Co. will offer at the store No. 288 State street, near the corner of Van Buren, a collection made by Alex. Von Wendt, Esq., who has taken great pains to make selections from the best galleries in Europe, of which this is one of the finest ever seen in the West. On the catalogue are the names of many distinguished artists. Among them will be found Feldhieter, Reinhardt, Ellison, Ward, Gauverman, Amberg, Cuyp, Weverman, and many others known to fame. "Happy Moments of Charles I. at Windsor," is a superb piece, showing the stern old castle with its ivy-hung tower and wooded parks, so dear to the lover of English history. A copy of Correggio's "Truth" is a painting that rarely finds its way to America. The pillage of the Monastery of Santa Clara by the troops of the prodigal Wolfenstein brings one back to mediæval days, and we read again the history of the Lord of the old castle, which European travelers journey to Prague to see. This picture, by Weverman, is one of the gems of the collection. Another, "Cromwell's Camp Ready for Battle," is by the same artist. All these paintings are set in gold frames, which will be sold with them. All who love fine arts are invited to examine this collection, which will be on exhibition several days. They will find it all, and more, than stated.

The Horse-Disease.

As the horse epidemic has made its appearance here, the free use of the "New Disinfectant Bromo Chloralum" is urged. It is recommended because it has been used successfully in other cities. Particular attention is called to Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and Detroit, where, by the timely use of this article, the disease has abated, and is almost extinct.

MASSETH & BURDEL, Exchange Stable, No. 15 North Fitzhugh street, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.

MR. GOULD: We have used Bromo-Chloralum in our stable, and attribute the present good condition of our horses to the use of it.

MASSETH & BURDEL.

QUEEN'S STABLES, STRATFORD, ONT., Oct. 24, 1872.

J. S. GOULD: Send me six boxes of your Bromo-Chloralum, for it is the only thing that is saving our horses. RICHARD MAYLORD.

A. M. Pett, Agent Tilden & Co.:

To Bromo-Chloralum, more than to any other one medicine, belongs the credit of the abatement of the horse disease in Buffalo. W. LARRABACK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y.

The disinfectant is for sale by all druggists.

To Horse Owners.

Mr. H. Howard, lately from Toronto, Canada, where the horse epidemic first broke out, has been persuaded by many of the leading horsemen of Chicago to temporarily establish himself in this city. Mr. Howard is a well known owner of some of the finest stock in Canada, and has witnessed and treated numberless cases with the greatest success. His office is Room 13, No. 124 South Clark street. Calls will be promptly attended to, and parties in the country can receive his infallible cure by applying by mail.

Table Sauce.

"I have always been accustomed," said a gentleman, "to the use of vinegar, and mustard, and pepper, and have only recently understood how largely these were adulterated. I now use the Halford Leicestershire Sauce, which I know is better and safer than all the rest." A physician says: "It is of service to dyspeptic people, and it is healthy and appetizing to people of all ages."

We Like It.

This is the universal verdict upon the Domestic Sewing Machine, for, with the good qualities of the old standard machines, it possesses several peculiar to itself, and which commend it at once to the favor of all who try it. You cannot afford to purchase a sewing machine without first trying the Domestic, at No. 74 State street.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

—The second wife of Garibaldi is living near Como, in Italy. She is described as a handsome though coarse woman, and is still comparatively young and very rich. She left her husband the day after her wedding, and has never seen him since. No reasons were ever given on either side.

JOSEPH McPHERSON'S ESTATE.

Of What It Mainly Consisted—The Fort Wayne Railroad Company and George W. Cass Called On to Account in Certain Stock Transactions.

Joseph McPherson, deceased, in his lifetime gave a trust deed of certain lands, known as the DesPlaines farms, to Edmund Aiken, President of the First National Bank, dated Sept. 12, 1866, to secure a promissory note of $26,000, and another, dated the same day, for a further sum of $27,000; together with 450 shares of the New Jersey Stock and Meat Market Company stock; 80 shares of the First National Bank of Chicago stock; 110 shares of Joseph Stockton & Co. stock; 50 shares of the Union Rendering Company stock; four promissory notes of $2,000 each, signed by James M. Smith, and secured by mortgage of real estate; two promissory notes of $500 each, signed by George Sherwood, and secured by mortgage upon real estate; and one promissory note of $4,000, signed by Joseph Baldwin, and secured by mortgage on real estate. On the same day, he also assigned to said Aiken a contract or articles of agreement for the conveyance to him by Harriet Murphy of the undivided half of Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, except that part condemned and taken by the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad Company, in the subdivision of Section 18, Township 39, North Range 13, except the west half of the southwest quarter of said section, to be held by said Aiken as collateral security. On Jan. 9, 1867, judgment was rendered against McPherson, at the suit of the bank, on one of the notes, with interest, amounting to a total of $27,897.50. On the 17th of the same month Aiken died, leaving his widow, Elpha, executrix. In February, 1867, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, with which company McPherson was engaged as stock agent, advanced $60,000 to the bank, to pay, in full the whole of McPherson's indebtedness; the bank released McPherson from all liability, and with his consent transferred all the property deposited with them to George W. Cass, as trustee for the railway company. McPherson further assigned to Cass, as trustee, his elevator, warehouse, and lots in Dwight, Livingstone County, Illinois; his interest in blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4, McPherson & Allerton's Addition to Chicago; a promissory note for $1,997, signed by William Bowdoin, and secured by mortgage; a promissory note for $24,000, and one for $10,500, signed by J. M. Smith and secured by mortgage; and a large quantity of live stock, tools, implements and machinery, belonging to McPherson, on some of the lands referred to and known as the DesPlaines farms, valued at about $10,000. It is believed, but not affirmed positively, that at the time of McPherson's death, said Cass, or the railway company, held stock belonging to McPherson in the East Liberty Stock Yards, valued at $75,000, besides a quantity of other stock and marketable property; the whole of which the heirs of McPherson understood to be held for security only, to be redeemable by payment of the original indebtedness, and in the event of Cass or the railway company proceeding with the sale thereof, that it would be for the purpose of obtaining the amount due them, and handing the balance to those entitled to it. In June, 1869, the lands mentioned in the trust deeds described were sold, bid off, and purchased by said Cass, for $44,880, and became thereby, as the heirs contend, a payment on account of the indebtedness; the lands, farm stock and materials were also turned into money for the use of the railway company, and the other property was gradually got rid of, and the land contracted for as aforesaid, to be sold by Harriet Murphy (300 acres in the town of Cicero) was disposed of to George W. Shapely for the sum of $22,500. Therefore, the heirs claim that the whole debt has long ago been satisfied, and in a suit commenced by the widow, as administratrix, and on behalf of herself and two children, the heirs pray the Court to have an account taken of these transactions, with a view to affording them relief and equity. The answer of the defendant alleges that the whole of the real estate conveyed was by warrantee deeds duly executed by McPherson and his wife; that an account will be given of the proceeds of the promissory notes, if so ordered; that the stock, etc., on the Des Plaines farms were conveyed absolutely to the defendants; that the interest in the East Liberty stock yard was sold to Cass for the sum of $65,000; that the other stock transferred to the company is still in their hands and can be produced; that this company never acted as owing final accountability to McPherson; that Cass was not trustee in the interests of McPherson, but trustee for the railway company; and that a full account of all the transactions will show the estate largely indebted to the company; and they ask that the bill be dismissed. Yesterday defendants were allowed to amend their answer within ten days, and there this interesting cause now stands.

EVANSTON.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

at a recent meeting, elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, L. L. Greenleaf; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Greene; Trustees, Dr. E. O. Haven, Dr. James S. Jewell, Andrew Shuman, J. S. Page, and L. H. Bantell. A resolution was adopted in favor of giving the control of this Library to the Town Trustees, and making it free to all. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to confer with the Trustees and report next Saturday night: Messrs. Greenleaf, Bantell, and Page.

REV. CHARLES H. FOWLER

visited Evanston yesterday on a prospecting tour, and, among other things that he did, rented the residence of Richard Somers, Esq., opposite the University. He takes possession next week.

THE DAY PRIZE.

Three subjects for the Day Prize have been announced, from which the Senior Class of the University can make their selection according to the bent of their genius. They are, "Napoleon III.," "The Historical Element in Science," and "Modern African Discovery." Five prizes will be awarded on these subjects, and the recipients will have the pleasure (?) of contesting for the Blanchard Prize of one hundred dollars at the close of the third trimester.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER

has attacked nineteen horses in the stable of Earl Powers, Esq., and other cases have been reported in different parts of the town. Query: Will it stop racing on Davis street?

THE GRANT MEETING

last night, in Lyon's Hall, was a very quiet and respectable affair. General Thomas O. Osborne and L. H. Bantell were the speakers.

Gavroche Again.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 28.

The story of Gavroche and his companion street *gamins* as told by Victor Hugo, found a parallel in the police record of the South End yesterday. This time, however, it was the Tremont street bridge, and not the great plaster elephant, which gave the little Arabs shelter and security. For a long time the residents of Indiana place and neighborhood have been mystified by a most unaccountable disappearance of milk cans, brown bread and the various accessories to breakfast which are early distributed by milkmen and bakers. These articles of food, so necessary to a proper appointment of the morning meal, have been spirited away from under the very noses of their Milesian guardians. Other depredations have been committed in the vicinity and some of them transcended in importance the bread and milk larcenies. It was only a Saturday or two since that a lady who had been on a shopping excursion and was returning, be it believed, with $36 in her portemonnaie, lost the wallet and the money in a very unexpected manner. A boy snatched it from her hand, and after stealing away the pocket-book, like a true Arab, stole silently away himself. Whence he came and whither he vanished were alike enveloped in as much mystery as was his own personality. But yesterday morning the misty affair was thus cleared up: Yesterday morning a lady happened to see some boys scrambling like great rats in and out from under the Tremont street bridge over the Boston & Albany track. Officer Bennett of Station 4, playing the terrier to their rat-roles, gave chase and managed to catch one of the youths just as he was disappearing into the fastnesses of his strange abode. Looking farther into the matter he unearthed three more of the denizens of that cavern, and came upon the secret of their habitation. Somehow the architecture of the bridge had allowed the construction of such a retreat as is common in and among the wharves of New York. Here this singular family had established their household gods, and here, beneath the rumble of all the Tremont street travel, they lodged and boarded. They slept on comfortable beds of straw, like the memorable Margery, and that their board knew the fat of the land was evident from the discovery of several generous loaves of Boston brown bread, still warm from the baker's oven. Four or five cans, ranged in perspective, spoke of the milky way these boys had of living. In this queer treasury was found a miscellaneous collection of household implements, bespeaking judgment as well as skill in the acquisition of their household equipment. The names and ages of the young squatters were as follows: Richard Fitzsimmons, 13 years old; Charles M. Burns, 18 years; Charles Donahue, 12 years; John Kilduff, 8 years. In consideration of the tender youth of the last-named, he was discharged to go and squat no more. The others are to be committed for larceny.

ST. MICHAEL'S STEEPLE.

A Reminiscence of Charleston, S. C.

From the New York Evening Post.

The romantic story of the bells of St. Michael's Church in Charleston, S. C., which we copied a day or two ago from Mrs. Carson's book, reminds us of an incident in relation to that church which probably has never been printed, or if it has, is old enough and interesting enough to be told again. We heard it related long since by an old lady who witnessed it when she was a young girl, perhaps eighty years ago.

This lady, who was from Massachusetts, was on a visit at Charleston in the latter part of the last century. It was at a time when there occurred a fire which burned up a considerable portion of the city, and which for many years marked an era in its history as "the time of the Great Fire;" though, doubtless, that ancient date has been wiped out by events more recent and more disastrous. St. Michael's, however, was then, as it has always continued to be, the pride of the citizens of Charleston, who truly claimed that it served, from its height, as a beacon to sailors approaching the coast, and was the last thing sighted, far out at sea, by those who were outward bound. And not only was it their pride, but it almost seemed to them that Providence had the beautiful old church in its special keeping, when, the morning after the great fire, they turned their eyes upward to see its lofty spire almost piercing the clouds, while beneath and all around it lay in blackened ruins the fairest and largest part of their beloved city, and the ashes of so many of the homes of the stricken people.

It had, however, barely escaped destruction, and that by an act of heroism which is now, perhaps, forgotten in Charleston, but is recalled by a native of Massachusetts as a pleasant reminiscence of his childhood and of the venerable woman who told of the brave act of which she was an eye-witness.

While the fire was raging and the whole city seemed doomed to destruction, the Mayor and Aldermen sat in solemn and anxious council to devise ways and means to stay the conflagration and to provide for those who had lost all their worldly possessions, and who stood half naked and shivering by the smouldering ruins of their homes. The news came to them presently that St. Michael's was in danger, for the fire was approaching the square where it stood, and a storm of great burning brands was showered down upon its roof and hurled against its steeple. Men upon the roof put out the fiery missiles as they fell, and could reach and dislodge those that fastened themselves upon the lower portion of the spire; but the danger was that some burning shingle, borne far up in the air by the gale, would make a lodgment out of reach, ensuring, not only the destruction of the church, but spreading the flaming messengers far and wide from the great height over parts of the city as yet untouched by the rain of fire.

The fear was well founded. It was not long before a flying brand caught and fastened itself upon the topmost height of the spire. The spectators watched it anxiously, in the vain hope that it would drop before its blaze caught upon the surrounding wood-work; but, held to its place, perhaps by the wind, it kindled brighter and brighter, till it was plain that, unless some human hand could pluck it down, the spire and all that would be involved in its destruction were doomed. The helpless crowd looked up and watched the burning brand, but among them all there was not one man fearless enough or active enough to attempt to scale the giddy height. The Mayor and the Council stood in the square below, powerless and despairing like the rest, but offering a large reward to any one who would attempt the daring feat of dislodging that speck of flame that flickered in the gale at the very summit of the steeple, and grew each moment brighter, and would not fall.

But presently a man appeared in the belfry of the church, and leaning over the railing looked upward, as if measuring with his eyes the distance of the many feet of almost perpendicular ascent that still lay between him and the spot of flame above him. Then he mounted upon the railing and stretched his hands above him upon the steeple. From the crowd of thousands below went up one single mighty shout that almost shook the air about him; then a great silence fell upon the multitude as they held their breaths, and their upturned faces grew white in the ruddy light as they watched his progress. Slowly, painfully, carefully and steadily he crept up and up, raising himself from one slight projection to another, invisible to those below, but which served him for a foothold and which his hands could grasp. All around for many squares the fire raged unheeded, and men forgot their blazing homes as by the light of their burning they watched this solitary figure creeping hundreds of feet above them, up St. Michael's steeple. At length the brand was within his reach, and holding on with one hand only he seized the blazing mass with the other, and hurled it clear into the square below, and the spire stood out black once more against the sky, with no light upon it except the reflection from the burning houses.

But not yet did the crowd dare shout out their exultation that St. Michael's was saved, for its savior still clung, a moving speck beneath the golden ball, the sight of which sailors greeted so far out at sea. Slowly, painfully, carefully, steadily he began the more difficult descent, and not till he had stepped safely and firmly over the railing and into the belfry of the church did the mighty shout of men who hailed a great deliverance and recognized an act of daring heroism, rise above the roar of the surrounding fire. St. Michael's was saved and the man was safe.

At the church door the Mayor and corporation and a surging crowd of people met him. Who he was that had performed that fearful feat none knew; they could only see that it was a man who climbed the spire, but in the lurid light so many feet above them in the air they had not seen that he was black. He stood at the church door, and they not only saw that he was black; he was a slave.

But none the less had he saved St. Michael's; and, as the burgesses of Aix ordered their last measure of wine to be given to the good horse Roland, who brought the good news from Ghent, so the Mayor of Charleston gave, on the spot, his freedom to the negro slave who had plucked the burning brand from the very summit of St. Michael's spire and saved the city and the church.

—Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, declines an invitation to lecture in a course by eminent clergymen of different denominations, before a society at Harvard College, because Henry Ward Beecher is to be one of the number.

—Dr. Norvin Greene has tendered his resignation as President of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad.

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For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMELL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

COUNTY.
CONGRESSIONAL.
First District—LUCIUS B. OTIS.
Second District—CARTER H. HARRISON.
Third District—JOHN V. LeMOYNE.
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
First District—DANIEL C. SKELLY.
Second District—THOMAS WILCE.
Third District—CHARLES KNOBLESDORFF.
LEGISLATIVE.
First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11)—Senator: JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Representatives: HENRY SWEET, OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER.
Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake)—Senator: JAMES WADSWORTH. Representatives: FRANK T. SHERMAN, EGBERT JAMIESON.
Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 8)—Senator: MILES KEHOE. Representatives: CONSTANTINE KANN, THOMAS M. HALPIN.
Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13)—Senator: WILLARD WOODARD. Representatives: W. H. CONDON, S. S. GARDNER.
Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 18)—Senator: DEVOTION C. EDDY. Representatives: HUGH McLAUGHLIN, AUSTIN J. GIBBONS.
Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 19, and 20)—Senator: HENRY E. HAMILTON. Representatives: W. C. McCLURE, OTTO PELTZER.
Seventh District (County towns, except Lake and Hyde Park)—Senator: SIMON P. BROWN. Representatives: DANIEL BOOTH, THEODORE GUENTHER.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
State's Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
Sheriff—CHARLES KERN.
Coroner—RODNEY N. DAY.
County Clerk—JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.
Circuit Clerk—GEORGE F. BLANKE.
Recorder—ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND.
County Commissioners—N. K. FAIRBANK, MARTIN THATCHER, J. W. HORTON, A. D. WALDRON, DANIEL C. SKELLY, ALEXANDER BENGLEY, M. W. ROBINSON, THEODORE KIMMEN.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Appearance of the new stock company. Revival of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Second week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. The "Three Hunchbacks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Second week of Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau's engagement. "Christie Johnstone."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Second week of Maffitt and Bartholomew's Pantomime Troupe. "The Two Fugitives."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

BURLINGTON HALL—Corner of State and Sixteenth streets. McEvoy's New Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 1, 1872.

The President denies that he congratulated Thiers on the progress of French Republicanism.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has been enjoined by Judge Ingraham, of New York, from issuing any stock not authorized by two-thirds of the stockholders.

The name of the Liberal Elector in the Sixteenth District is GEORGE L. ZINK, and not Daniel K. Green. Committees, and all others who print tickets, will bear this in mind.

Forty thousand persons have been rendered homeless by the inundations of the Po, which have also wrought frightful destruction of crops and property, and require the incessant labor of four thousand men to prevent still greater overflow.

The Chicago money market continues stringent, notwithstanding the evident improvement in collections in the country. Merchants here are remitting largely to Eastern creditors, but there is no increase in the amount of loanable funds in this market yet, and good business paper sells at 1½ and 2 per cent per month.

Judge Brady charged the jury, in the case of Mayor Hall, that, to convict, they must find not only misconduct, but a wilful intent, and that guilt may be established by circumstances as well as by direct evidence. If they believed the Mayor knew that the claims he was auditing were corrupt, they must find him guilty.

From New York comes a report, apparently sustained by the figures given, of the amount of currency outstanding yesterday. But the Treasury Department has issued between four and five millions of the greenback revenue, in accordance with the discretion which Secretary Boutwell has publicly claimed to possess.

A Parliamentary crisis has occurred in Germany in consequence of the rejection of the Reform bill presented by the Government to the Diet. An Imperial decree has been prepared, dissolving the present Parliament and ordering new elections. The opposition of the Upper House to the bill arose from the provision for local self-government in the rural districts.

General Garfield's remarks before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the proposed expansion of the currency, were excellent and timely. He stated the exact truth when he said that the Secretary of the Treasury has no right, under existing law, to reissue $44,000,000 of greenbacks. It is not quite certain, however, that the prohibitions of law will be effective in preventing the issue.

Any hope that the confession of Folly would lead to the detection of the mysterious murderer of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, of Springfield, who was assassinated one night last winter, at his own doorsteps, must be abandoned. Folly criminated a convict, who had served a term in the Joliet Penitentiary; but the books of that prison show the latter to have been in confinement until long after the murder.

It is somewhat singular that the patriotism of Mr. Commissioner Davenport, of New York, has found no imitation in Chicago, on the part of General Grant's Commissioner. If it is the duty of the United States Commissioner in New York to undertake the work of verifying the register of votes, it would seem to be equally the duty of the United Commissioner in Chicago to do the same thing. One of the occasions for the New York application of the law in Chicago may be found in the alleged circumstance that a number of negroes have registered in this city who were born in Canada, and have never yet taken the steps necessary to become voters.

Voters in Cook County must bear in mind that the real candidates for Governor are Gustavus Koerner and John L. Beveridge. The candidacy of Oglesby is not for Governor. He is running for the United States Senate, and Mr. Beveridge is the real candidate for Governor, to which office he is to succeed upon Oglesby's resignation. Voters must therefore choose between Mr. Koerner and Mr. Beveridge. One or the other of these is to be elected. It depends, it is now understood, upon the vote of this county, whether Beveridge or Koerner shall be the next Governor. We trust no Liberal will, under the circumstances, fail to vote, or fail to see that he votes for Governor Koerner.

In the present election the Liberal voters of this city and county should see to it that no extraneous issues divert them from the support of their candidates for President, members of Congress, State officers, members of the Legislature, and county officers. Success depends upon unity of action, and a stern refusal to trade with the opposition. There will be a fierce contest to defeat the Liberal candidates for the Legislature. There is a double reason for this. The Republicans have promised to elect Oglesby to the United States Senate, and thereby make Beveridge Governor. They know that Beveridge running directly for Governor would be beaten 10,000 in this county; but, if they can get a majority of the Legislature, they can make him Governor by succession.

Should the horse-epidemic visit Chicago with an approach to the severity now prevailing in other cities, it must hasten the adoption of a better local system of the transfer of freights between railway lines, now done by expensive street-hauling. The measure has been already contemplated, as sure to result from the present concentration of all the lines at the Stock Yards. By this plan, which once adopted will not be given up, freight passing through Chicago will be transhipped directly from the cars, to the benefit of all parties concerned. There is no city in the United States where this general transfer is so feasible and easy to be accomplished. All that is necessary is to hurry up the great transfer freight-houses long ago proposed. Meanwhile, temporary structures may be made necessary.

We have received several communications upon the subject of the right of naturalized citizens to vote. An effort seems to have been made to produce confusion in some minds, when the law does not justify it. The Constitution, Article VII., Section 1, provides:

> Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days, next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the 1st of April, 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any Court of Record in this State prior to 1st of January, 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

The provision relating to persons who obtained a certificate of naturalization before the first day of January, 1870, was a temporary provision intended to cover the cases of a few persons who otherwise could not have voted, and does not refer to any voter in the State who has been naturalized since that date. It was intended to make voters of all those persons whose naturalization papers were obtained from County Courts, which, it had been decided, had no power to issue them, and who, not being legal citizens of the United States, could not have voted at that election.

The Chicago breadstuffs markets were generally active and higher, yesterday, with a good shipping movement and lighter receipts. Provisions quiet. Mess pork was dull and steady at $15.00 for old; $14.00@14.25 for new; and $12.62½@12.75 seller December. Lard was quiet and steady at 7⅝c per lb, cash and 7⅝c seller December. Meats were quiet at 5c for part salted shoulders, 7⅝c for do short ribs, and 8⅛c for do short clear. Highwines were active and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active, and ½c higher, closing weak at $1.07½@1.08 cash; $1.07⅞ seller November; and $1.07½ seller December. Corn was active, and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing at 31c seller November, and 31½c seller December. Oats were in good demand, and ⅛c higher, closing firm at 21c cash, and 22½c seller December. Rye was quiet and firm at 51c. Barley was active and a shade firmer, at 62½@63c for No. 2, and 49@50c for No. 3. There was a good demand for hogs at a further advance of 5@10c, the pens being cleared at $4.30@4.75. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

A circular issued by Henry Clews & Co., the New York bankers and the financial agents of the Treasury Department, on the 21st of October, states that the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 7th inst., issued proposals for the immediate purchase of $5,000,000 of five-twenties additional to the usual weekly amount, and for the sale on the same day of $5,000,000 of gold, it being understood that the proceeds of the gold sale should remain in the hands of the "Treasury Depositories" in New York, thereby rendering the funds available for market use. The circular further assumes that, in the absence of any special use for the money by the Government, this five millions of gold and five millions of currency "will remain undisturbed as long as it may be necessary to a healthy condition of the loan market." Exactly how the taking of this money out of the United States Treasury and giving its use to a few favored banks, denominated Treasury Depositories, was going to ease the money market, the circular does not state. Undoubtedly, it was a nice thing for those few banks to have the use of five millions of money. It would have been still nicer if the amount had been a hundred millions. The whole thing is so nice that if Mr. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, has not come in for his share, he has good reason for making a fuss about it. By this patent process of the Secretary of the Treasury, there are many other bankers besides the United States Depositories who would agree to keep the loan-market healthy for any required time. There are a large number of merchants in this city, not to mention banks, who would like to be within the laxative influences of five millions of Government funds about this time. We have not heard any of them say that they experienced the relief that Mr. Clews descants upon.

THE HORSE-EPIDEMIC.

It will not be easy, and it certainly should not be the province of the press, to heighten the sensation already prevailing in this community caused by the horse-epidemic. Had Chicago been an earlier point to be visited, it would have required some imagination to forecast the results of a calamity already made history in several of the seaboard cities. Our despatches and exchanges from Boston and New York and private intelligence from eye-witnesses suggest, in a most startling manner, the manifold utility of the horse exhibited by a most trying temporary withdrawal of his services from all its branches of usefulness. The circumstances of our rebuilding has given immense numbers of team-horses employment, our street-vehicles have largely increased in number and equipment, and the scattered condition of our homes and business, has made multitudes for the first time horse-owners. The kindly reprieve has been of incalculable value, but the exemption has expired, and our city reports to-day declare that the disease is here and rapidly spreading. The condition of affairs yesterday is shown in statements carefully kept from exaggeration. It is the part of wisdom to prepare, in all forms of business, for the interruptions and disabilities that seem impending and inevitable, and if every citizen will accept and understand what seems completely established, the temporary nature of the affliction, he will act with reason, humanity, and patience. The animals attacked must have care and rest. Heroic treatment will abate the evil in no degree, and senseless brutality will only increase it. Let us give ourselves up with what cheerfulness we may to the near expectancy of diminished communication between the household and its daily sources of domestic supply. Hands and feet can do all this, and leave the greater reserve of patience for the more serious question of street-conveyance and necessary heavy hauling. There will be a bringing out of all the reserve motors. Perhaps we shall hear of velocipedes again. The ox must come to the front. We fear his companion in Scripture, the ass, will not be wanting in the shape of him who senselessly receives and grumblingly refuses to intelligently bear his share in alleviating the present and anticipated burdens of our community, in the looked-for emergency.

A BAD SCARE.

Some of the leading Grant newspapers of the West are becoming seriously alarmed in regard to the result of next Tuesday's election in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. There have been several attempts, within the past two or three weeks, to sound the alarm without making the panic too evident. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has adopted the plan of crying "Fraud," and, in a double-leaded article in its issue of the 29th inst., under the exciting title of "Attention, Republicans," foreshadows a grand, comprehensive, and mysterious system on the part of the Greeley men, through which it is intended to carry not only the State of Ohio, but Indiana and Illinois. The *Gazette* fails to give the details of this deep and dangerous plot. It promises these at some indefinite future date. It notifies its readers, however, that the apparent apathy of the Greeley party is but an outward dissimulation of the confidence they feel in their ability to carry these States. It confesses that even Republicans are secretly admitting it to be exceedingly probable that the vote of Ohio will be cast for Mr. Greeley, and that they would not be surprised if he should receive 12,000 majority in Hamilton County alone. All this is to be accomplished by the wickedest schemes for repeating and ballot-box stuffing. The *Gazette* even intimates that some members of the Republican Executive Committee of the State have been tampered with, and are in secret consultation with the Liberal managers. All this being interpreted, means simply that the Republicans of Ohio, having elected their local officers, are mainly indifferent and apathetic toward Grant, and need stirring up.

The pretended fear that Ohio will be carried for Greeley by fraud, is very absurd, in view of the fact that the entire machinery of election is in the hands of the Grant party. If there were any real danger of this kind, it would not be necessary to ventilate it in the newspapers. The natural mode of defence would be in the resistance which the possession of the majority of the State and local offices would afford. With this power behind them, the Republicans of Ohio will scarcely secure the sympathy or pity which the *Gazette* seems to think they ought to have. The plea is rather the precursor of defeat. It is an acknowledgment of either defection or supineness in the Republican ranks. It is the expression of a fear that the stay-at-home Democrats who held back in the October election will come forward in the November election. The apprehension that is felt in regard to the Ohio election is naturally extended to Indiana and Illinois. The prospect of frauds in this State on the part of the Greeley men is not less absurd and preposterous than in Ohio. In the first place, Illinois has been singularly and happily free from the crimes of repeating and ballot-stuffing at all times; in the second place, were this not the fact, the Grant managers in the State are the only persons who have the facilities for putting these popular election agencies at work. In Indiana, the Greeley party is kept too busy in protecting itself against the customary devices of Mr. Morton and the Indianapolis Ring to invent or apply any measures of retaliation. In these two States, then, as in Ohio, the expression of the *Gazette* is simply an indication of the prevailing fear among the Grant people that Mr. Greeley will carry all three States next Tuesday. The fear thus expressed has a good foundation in the probabilities of the result, so far as they can be canvassed. The State election in Indiana showed a Liberal strength, of the degree of which the Liberals themselves were ignorant. The consequence has been an encouragement in both Indiana and Illinois for that large class of citizens, entirely outside of the excitement of politics, whose hearts have been with the Liberal movement from the first, but whose votes are always more or less influenced by the probabilities of success. This must be what the Cincinnati *Gazette* means when it says that there is danger that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will be carried for Greeley *by fraud*.

GENERAL HURLBUT AT NEW ORLEANS.

In the latter part of the war, the scandalous condition of affairs in the Southwest attracted a great deal of attention at Washington. There were rumors of various oppressive and unauthorized proceedings on the part of the army officers charged with the civil administration of the conquered States, misapplication of money, bribery, extortion, and especially of frauds in connection with the issue of trade-permits. Among those particularly pointed at by such rumors was Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut, then commanding New Orleans and the Department of the Gulf, and now a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Illinois. In December, 1864, President Lincoln accordingly appointed a special Commission to investigate the civil and military administration of the department bordering upon, and west of, the Mississippi. As the inquiries would be of a peculiar nature, it was determined to associate with the military members of this Commission some eminent lawyer, and the President's choice fell upon the late James T. Brady, of New York. After several months of labor, the Commission transmitted to the Secretary of War, in September, 1865, an elaborate report, written by Mr. Brady, to whose legal acuteness the Government was principally indebted for the development of a most extraordinary story of fraud and perjury. That report now forms part of the files of the Department, and from it exclusively the following narrative is taken:

The inquiry had not gone far before it appeared that, to quote from Mr. Brady's report, a "system of bribery and corruption" had been "established in the Department of the Gulf under the auspices of General Hurlbut, Commander, and Colonel Robinson, Provost Marshal General." The case against Colonel Robinson was so plain that he was speedily arrested and confined in the military prison, where he finally made a full confession. It was also very soon apparent that General Hurlbut was in collusion with his subordinate, and at the request of the Commissioners General Canby, Hurlbut's immediate superior, arrested him also, and held him to await the instructions of the Secretary of War. The report of the Commission shows that in November, 1864, Messrs. Clark & Fulton, respectable New Orleans merchants, had a special permit from the President to bring out cotton; this permit required the indorsement of General Hurlbut, which was refused. Clark & Fulton were also the owners of 336 bales of cotton, seized by Colonel Robinson in consequence of some informality. They paid Robinson $5,000 to get this cotton released, although an order for its release had already been made by General Canby, which the owners did not know, but Robinson and Hurlbut did. They paid $5,000 more to get Hurlbut's signature to the President's special permit. The firm of Weed & Co., of New Orleans, paid $10,000 to Robinson to induce Hurlbut to countersign a similar permit in their favor. He had refused at first, but he signed as soon as the $10,000 was paid. Other sums were paid by various persons for various purposes, and Robinson confessed to having received in all about $23,000 in bribes, of which Hurlbut got, as his share, $14,000.

The first evidence of the General's complicity in this fraud was obtained by accident. Mr. Courteney, the agent of a line of steamers, had given Robinson, some months before, a bribe of $1,000. After the investigation began, Robinson, imagining that the Commision had heard of the affair, attempted to save himself by the following shallow device. He wrote a letter to General Hurlbut, denouncing Courteney for attempting to corrupt him, and saying that he should retain the money for prudential and moral reasons. This letter, written March 11 or 12, 1865, was fraudulently dated the 2d of the previous January, and was handed to General Hurlbut, by a confidential friend of both parties, on March 13. It was written on official paper of a pattern which, as the investigation proved, was not used at Hurlbut's headquarters until after the 16th of February. Hurlbut kept this letter for a while (knowing that Robinson's conduct was under investigation), but the next day seems to have become alarmed, for on the 14th he showed it to two officers, pretending that it had just reached him through some unknown channel, and caused it to be indorsed as received March 14. On the 17th he showed it to the Commission, and, in reply to an official inquiry, declared that he had received it March 14. "I do not know," he wrote, "by what channel or messenger it was brought, as it was delivered at the office. If I can ascertain from inquiry, I will let you know." The Commission having already learned all about the letter from other sources, and even taken the testimony of the person who delivered it, was convinced by these falsehoods that Hurlbut was an accomplice in the fraud, and the more guilty of the two.

Colonel Robinson was released from prison on the 26th of March. His first step was to write to General Hurlbut to appoint an interview at a house where he occasionally occupied a room at night. "Neither your office nor my house will do," he says; "if we happen to be seen together it might not help any one." "Our existence depends on fixing up matters quietly." In another letter he writes: "I have been very cautious in all my sayings and movements since arrested, which could in anywise compromise you. ** As a man of honor you should now stand by and help me." He insists upon an interview with the General in some safe and quiet place, before noon of the next day: "If I do not hear from you by that time, I will conclude that you intend to let me carry the load and leave me to my own resources, and I will then change my system of defence, which I fear will not be as advantageous to either of us as the one I have now in view but can't put on paper." The result of this threat was a secret meeting between Hurlbut and Robinson at the General's office one Sunday afternoon, when the place was likely to be deserted. Robinson himself states what occurred. He proposed that the General should return the $14,000 which he had taken as his share of their joint operations, and give him a memorandum of instructions, dating it back to November, 1864, under which he would pretend to have collected this money for public purposes, and would account for it to the Government. Hurlbut agreed to write the memorandum, and, after some further solicitation, he did write it, on the 4th of April, 1865, and dated it Nov. 19, 1864. "It being the month of April when he wrote the paper," says Mr. Brady, in his report to the Secretary of War, "he naturally commenced to write the name of that month, but detecting his error when the A had been fully formed, and not having the forecast to obliterate it, or take a fresh sheet of paper, he wrote directly over the A an N, in the abbreviation 'Nov.,' as it now appears on the memorandum." Before night this document was in the possession of the Commission. It was placed in a copying press; and the report thus continues:

> The day on which this copy was taken was a moist one, known to be unfavorable to letter-press copies, and the same press had been at work all day making very faint impressions of fresh letters. This, from being a longer time in press and the General's writing a heavy hand, furnished a fair, legible copy, having the peculiar hue of a copy of a freshly-written letter, and of precisely the color of one written by General Hurlbut on the 5th of April, press-copied on the same day.

The memorandum merely warned Colonel Robinson that "huge cheating" might be expected in the matter of trade-permits, and that he must gain the confidence of the operators. On the strength of this, Robinson was to excuse himself for taking money from the New Orleans merchants. With the memorandum General Hurlbut gave him $8,000. The Courteney bribe accounted for $1,000. Hurlbut agreed to represent that $5,000 had been expended in the secret service. That made up his $14,000. Robinson's share was in the National Bank of New Orleans, deposited in the name of one of the clerks of the bank, and the Government had already seized it. The confession of Robinson, and the discoveries made by Mr. Brady in other quarters, brought down the whole fabric of peculation and lying, and left General Hurlbut the pitiable spectacle of a cornered rogue.

But this was not all. Besides the transactions with Robinson, there were other frauds in which the Major General apparently did not allow the Provost Marshal to participate. General Hurlbut, like other great Generals, was provided with brothers-in-law. One of these favored gentlemen was Mr. L. L. Crandall, a member of the General's household, employed at a salary of $125 a month to take care of property seized by the Provost Marshal. The report says of him:

> He received for his services in the procuring of permits signed by the General $5,000 in one case, $250 in each of two other cases, $600 in another; and says that he told the General of having received the $5,000, and the General made no objection. Crandall also received $250 from a lawyer, in New Orleans, named Holland, to intercede with the General in behalf of a man who had been convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas, and Crandall was to use his influence to endeavor to have the punishment commuted to a fine. He says he talked to the General once or twice; that the General would not say much, and never did in fact say whether he would change the sentence or not; but finally it was remitted. He says that Mr. Vrosca, who gave him (Crandall) $250 on one occasion for a permit, and whom he had assisted in the matter of permits more than once, also gave him on one occasion a suit of clothes, but he did not know what this was done for.

Another brother-in-law was Mr. Chester D. Stevens, to whom the firm of Vrosca & Irwin, on the 29th of March, 1865, assigned a one-fifth interest in 40,000 bales of Confederate cotton, to be brought in from Mobile, Selma, and Montgomery. The only service to be rendered by Stevens was the procuring of the necessary permit from General Hurlbut. The General was too wary to give a formal paper of protection (the Robinson investigation being at this time under way), but he sent to Irwin a pass to go to Mobile, and a written opinion to the effect that all well-disposed persons owning cotton would have the privilege of bringing it in as soon as the Federal troops got possession of the country. He made no objection at the time to the contract between Stevens and Irwin, which was submitted to him; but, when that document was produced by Stevens before the Commission, an indorsement *in pencil*, disapproving it, was found written across its face in the General's hand. Mr. Brady's report says:

> This indorsement was in pencil, no doubt for the reason that General Hurlbut (as we know from reliable authority) knew what stress had been laid upon the dangerous use of ink in the memorandum dated as of Nov. 9, 1864. We suppose that this pencil indorsement was made after our summons had reached Stevens, April 21, 1865. We tried to fix by Stevens when it was made, but could not make him more specific than to say "it might have been two or three days or more after the opinion of General Hurlbut was written; within a month, but don't know if it was written within a week of his examination, more or less."

Before the inquiry had reached this point, however, the Commission judged it proper to ask for Hurlbut's arrest, and the following letter was accordingly written to the Secretary of War and the Commander of the Department:

> OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION,
> NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1865.
>
> *Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, United States*:
>
> SIR: The Commission appointed to investigate the Department of West Mississippi have the honor to send you herewith a copy of a letter transmitted by them yesterday to Major General Canby.
>
> The War Department has already been furnished with some of the testimony taken in reference to Major General Hurlbut. Proof has since been added, tending to establish clearly General Hurlbut's guilt. This proof will be forwarded at an early day. The Commission will proceed with all possible diligence to investigate every case in which there appears to be the least probability of showing that the officers of our Government have used their stations to perpetuate wrong.
>
> They feel that in visiting General Hurlbut with the treatment he seems so well to deserve, they strike at once at the root of the corrupt system which has wrought so much mischief in this Department. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

In accordance with these recommendations, General Hurlbut was arrested, and proceedings were taken to organize a Court-Martial for his trial, Colonel Robinson being accepted as a witness for the Government. The General had influence enough at Washington, however, to escape the fate he so richly deserved. He was allowed to resign, and the Commission thereupon advised that, as a matter of mere justice, Robinson should also be released from further prosecution.

We reserve for the present the final communication of the Commissioners to Major General Canby on Hurlbut's case,—a document really appalling in the nature of the charges summed up against him. If the General shall allege that this recital is a "campaign-canard," gotten up on the eve of election, to injure his character, we may be compelled to publish the whole report, of which we have a copy. We think that the people of the Fourth Congressional District ought to know what manner of man is soliciting their votes, and asking that he may represent them in Congress. It is for this reason that we have investigated in part his record in other places of public trust.

ALBERT S. EVANS.

The appalling disaster of the burning at sea of the steamship Missouri brings one special feature of sadness to THE TRIBUNE and its readers. Colonel Albert S. Evans, of San Francisco, the brilliant, genial, and versatile "Altamonte" of our columns, is reported among the lost. Colonel Evans was for several years, prior to 1856, a broker on Clark street, in this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens. With a natural taste for literature and journalism, on seeking a new home in San Francisco, he made, as an attache, and for years city editor, of the *Alta California*, the press his profession. On the Pacific Coast, and throughout the country at large, there are few that had won a better reputation as a descriptive writer, his most noticeable papers being his contributions to the *Overland Monthly*. He entered with zeal and intelligence into all that pertained to the growth and development of his city and State, and from his duties spared time to make the long series of "Altamonte" letters the most valuable and remarkable of any that have appeared from the localities whence their facts were derived, comprising the entire range of the mining regions of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. In the War of the Rebellion, Colonel Evans was an active and efficient officer on the staff of the Governor of California, and did much to arouse and shape the loyal sentiment of his State. For several years past he had been travelling extensively in the great Southwestern interior. He was one of Governor Seward's suite in Mexico, and his contributions to periodical and permanent literature on Mexican topics have never been surpassed in richness of research and skilful handling. Having won something more tangible than reputation from his busy life, he had latterly devoted himself more exclusively to the tourist work that so well suited his adventurous spirit. But a few days ago, he sat among the writers in THE TRIBUNE editorial rooms, recounting some of his later experiences, and dwelling upon the features of an extended tour begun, but now so sadly ended. He was to visit the West Indies, thence the Continent of Europe, returning by a Brazilian steamer to South America, acting throughout as the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, where his scheme of research would have made a valuable addition to what is known of the earlier settlement and mining of the regions first visited by Spanish adventurers. Two or three gossipy letters from Eastern cities have told our readers of his progress and farewell to this country, and the telegraphic tidings have brought the rest, and, probably, the end of all. Colonel Evans' place in journalistic literature will not be easily filled. The sympathies of many personal friends, and of the still wider circle a popular writer wins, will be given to his bereaved family in their stricken home in San Francisco.

The following beautiful paragraphs from Colonel Evans' letter, bidding adieu to California, published in our issue of Oct. 11, possess now a most touching interest:

> I left San Francisco on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 15. The sky was, as it is ever at this season in God's thrice-favored land, clear and unclouded, and, as I looked down on the City and Bay of San Francisco, from the summit of Russian Hill, the view was a glorious one,—one that I shall long remember. When shall I look upon it again?
>
> The white fleecy mist was rolling in through the Golden Gate, filling the channel which leads up to the broad bay of San Francisco; and the mournful tolling of the fog-bell of Alcatraz, like the deep pulsations of some great heart in its lonely agony, produced on me, at such a moment, a strange and saddening effect. But before me was the magnificent landscape of Alameda and Contra Costa, and the city at my feet, beautified and glorified by the golden sunshine of autumn; and right before me, coming down, as it were, on a pathway of flowers stretching out from the farther shore, across the blue waves of the bay, was the steamer which was coming to bear me away from home and friends, on a journey into foreign lands, and regions strange and new. Beyond the mountains I could not see; backwards I dared not look; God knows what is before us all!

Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd is on trial at Leesburg, Virginia, for the murder of her infant daughter Maud, by poison. She is accused of the death of several of her children by the same means, but is on trial now for the death of this particular child. When the suspicion of poison was started, the body of the child was exhumed. The stomach was taken entire and put in a jar to be sent to chemists in Baltimore. Subsequently, the kidneys and other portions of the body were in like manner forwarded for analysis. The jar containing the stomach was placed in the custody of a Mr. Bentley, and was by him personally taken to Baltimore and delivered to the chemist. Since then Mr. Bentley has died. The Court excluded all testimony of the analysis of the stomach, on the ground that there was no testimony to show that, from the time the jar was placed in Mr. Bentley's hands until its delivery to the chemist, it had not been or might not have been tampered with.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROADS.

Their Lease to the Pennsylvania Central Company Null and Void.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—It was alleged in the Court of Chancery in Trenton yesterday afternoon that the lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was null and void, by the failure of the companies to second the agreement. It appears upon careful investigation that the allegation is true, and that the Pennsylvania Company have no rights to the property in the State. The news has caused the greatest excitement wherever known, since it appears certain that the work necessary to make the lease good will never be completed. The administration of the affairs of the company since it passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Company has been most unpopular. Accidents and loss of life have been frequent, and the pledges of the latter corporation have been violated. It will be necessary, in order to make the lease good, to obtain over again the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of each company, many of whom are in Europe. This will take months of time, and after the consent is obtained the work of executing the lease will all be done over the second time. In the meantime, the opponents of the lease, who still have a case against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have gained new strength, and will use every effort to prevent the second execution of the lease. The recent decision of the Court of Chancery in the matter of the consolidation of the New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads, affirms that unless a contract between public corporations be recorded within thirty days after signing, the same is null and void.

At the Providence, R. I., Penitentiary, yesterday morning, a convict named Peck gagged the watchman, and then liberated Charles Williams, another convict, and unsuccessfully tried to liberate the alleged murderer, Dennehey. The burglar, Peck, and Williams, afterward rang the watchman's bell at the usual time, and subsequently escaped.

THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

Further Details of the Horrible Catastrophe.

Criminal Mismanagement on the Part of the Officers.

Fourteen Persons on the Steamer When She Went Down.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 31.—The following particulars of the burning of the steamship Missouri have been obtained from the survivors, who arrived here:

When the boat which was saved left the burning ship, one boat was seen with its keel upward, which had two men on it. The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamped boat, containing nine men, including the engineers and firemen, and the ship's barber. A bucket was given to the inmates of the swamped boat to bail with, there being two in the rescued boat. As the seamen in the swamped boat, those belonging thereto were unable to properly manage it, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. On the day the Missouri was in company with a ship from 9:15 a. m. until 3 p. m., when she was lost sight of for forty minutes. After the rescued left the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew, who remained on board, crowded on the afterpart of the vessel. It is said the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of fire was immediately given. Wet carpets were put on the fire by the pantrymen and others, and the steward reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on, receiving the steward's report that the fire had been extinguished, breakfast was resumed, and the fears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed "Fire!" from the stoke-hole. All was then confusion. Within twenty minutes three boats were launched. In the rescued boat, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar cane, there was neither food nor water, and only two small oars and a large one. Neither were there any sails or anything to make them of. It was from 9 o'clock in the morning of the ... until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the ... before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Spy was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The Spy took the survivors to Hopetown, on Elbow Key, where they arrived about 7 p. m., on the 23d. On the 24th a schooner was sent towards the burning ship with charts and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and skirt the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, and reported having seen nothing of the boats or passengers. The sea was then breaking heavily on the reefs. The party left Hopetown on the 25th, and arrived at Nassau on the 28th.

It is said that the donkey-pumps of the steamer were never started, one of the passengers asserting that he had hold of the hose some time, and that no water was forced through it on the flames from the donkey. Two deck-pumps were worked a few minutes only. Within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given, the twelve survivors were in a boat, and the flames were coming from the stoke-hole in a volume. The ship's course was never altered, and consequently the flames were carried athwart the ship, burning up one lifeboat on the lee-side, and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped. It is said that seven females and seven children were aboard the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats. The scene presented was heartrending.

The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread, and the speed of four knots was maintained. When last seen, Captain Greene was working with Purser Hempstead and some of the crew, trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded by smoke and flames. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched, but the twelfth, Captain Culmer, says it was launched, full of people, but was immediately swamped.

The only expense incurred in this port by the little English steamer, Anna, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, which brought the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Missouri from Nassau, was forced upon her by the United States customs officers, who charged her for tonnage dues twelve months in advance. Everyone else with whom the Anna had business worked willingly and gratuitously.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Tyndale Murder—A Worthless Confession—The Board of Public Charities—Chicago Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Another clue, which in the beginning bid fair to turn up the murderers of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, exploded to-day. A convict, whose name is Folly, let out of the Indiana Penitentiary, made his appearance here, and stated to the authorities that a convict, whose name was Steping, had confessed to him while there that he murdered Mr. Tyndale. He further confessed he had served a term in the Illinois Penitentiary, and at its expiration came to Springfield, and while here committed the murder. It was found that such a man had been in the Penitentiary at Joliet, and all the circumstances tended to confirm the story, until to-day. On carefully examining the records of the prison, it was found that he did not get out of our Penitentiary until the August following the murder; and again the murder of Mr. Tyndale is again wrapped in mystery.

The Board of Public Charities adjourned this morning, and went to Jacksonville to examine the affairs of the institutions located there. The Trustees of the institutions present have also adjourned, but before doing so instructed Rev. F. H. Wines, under legal advice, to prepare these bills: One, making appropriations for the annual current expenses of all the State institutions; one for building, furnishing, and repairing, to be paid out of the revenue of 1872; and one for the same purposes, payable from the revenues of 1873. The only institution in the State which does not call for an appropriation is the State Penitentiary. Major Edwards, the Warden, was present in the city, and said that they desired no aid from the State; that he could now say that the institution was self-sustaining.

The Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Chicago, received permission to-day from the Secretary of State to open books for subscription to its capital stock, $200,000. The Company will operate in Nevada and Utah.

THE INDIANS.

The Brule Sioux on the War-Path Near Laramie.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The War Department received information to-day to the effect that the Brule Sioux Indians were on the war-path. The information was communicated by General Sweet, commandant at Fort Laramie, who stated that this tribe had refused to go on their reservation; and, when requested to do so by the Indian Agent, had in contemplation a move to capture the Agency. The surplus troops at Laramie have already been forwarded to meet the expected attack of the Brules, and more are asked for.

There was considerable excitement among the students of Beloit College yesterday. They ... about publishing the annual College register. The Faculty demanded a copy of manuscript before it went to press, which the students refused, claiming the Faculty had no right to dictate in regard to the register. The publishing committee was threatened with expulsion. Nearly all the other students have pledged themselves to go if the committee do.

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TEMPERANCE.

Meetings in the West, South, and North Divisions.

Speeches by Eminent Clergymen and Laymen.

The Mayor Savagely Assailed by Rev. Mr. Kittredge.

Rev. Mr. Parkhurst Takes the Stump for Hammond and Buckingham.

WEST DIVISION.

The meeting held in the Third Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Carpenter and Washington streets, was not very largely attended. The Hon. Willard Woodard presided. After the Rev. Dr. Fowler had asked a blessing, the Chairman said the meeting was called under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy, organized ... since it was found there was an organization of those opposed to the recently-enacted liquor law, to oppose it and seek its repeal. Many temperance men thought the law a good one, and the general sentiment of the people ... The Committee was not formed then for political purposes, but to secure unity of action among temperance men. Recently attention had been called to the enforcement of the laws. Discussion in the Committee appointed to consider that question showed that nine-tenths of the crimes came from intemperance, and that it was better to check intemperance than seek to punish crime. The State's Attorney had said closing saloons on Sunday would lessen his labors, and that had been proven to be true. Many believed—the majority among them—that the law could not be enforced. Many insisted that the law should be set at defiance. But many others who believed in enforcing law, since it was law, and, stimulated by the action of those who defied the law, determined to try to enforce it. These meetings were called to discuss the questions and determine what were the sentiments of the people on the questions under consideration. If liquor-selling led to crime, every man must take a decided stand. Their opponents did. Mr. Hesing was decided and open in his movement for its repeal, and went so far as to decline to support anyone for office who was not opposed to it. The law did little. It was no burden on the liquor-sellers. It meant the closing of disreputable places and making them responsible for their acts.

MR. S. M. MOORE

was introduced, and said there were others here to speak and he would, therefore, be brief. They had come to insist that the Sabbath and liquor laws should be enforced. In every decent community there must be laws, and they must be enforced, even if not palatable to all. He had had some experience in such matters. Where the laws were strictly enforced, there was peace. He did not insist on the Sabbath as a religious institution. To enforce Sunday laws, was infringing on no one's rights. If men were to be moral, happy, and intelligent, must have one day in seven. The history of the world showed it. The Jews had been blessed in their day of rest. The law gave to those who believed in Sunday, the rest to which they were entitled on that day. All who believed in another day should also be protected. The Turner Hall Committee asked the Mayor not to enforce laws he had sworn to support, for the present. They said any law on the subject of Sabbath abridged the rights of a hundred thousand people. What rights? Of going to a saloon on Sunday. But they were not allowed to go to bakers and butchers, yet they did not complain—only the rumsellers. If they wanted to drink lager on Sunday, let them; but they must lay in their stock on Saturday before. He was in favor of toleration. If we wanted foreigners to come, but they must come and obey the laws of the land which protected them. The law was necessary as a police measure. Every well-regulated community must have churches and moral teaching. No day was so good for the latter as the Christian Sabbath. Moral training and religious instruction were inevitable. They must not be disturbed in them. It was a right all had. No one had a right to set up a noisy saloon and disturb those at church. These people fancied they had rights and others none. They simply claimed the right to disturb others in the enjoyment of the liberty they claimed for themselves. Sunday had always been useful in a sanitary and political point of view, and they had met to demand a rigid and entire enforcement of these laws. They would not succeed if they were bound down by political caucuses. He had strong political opinions, but had lived long enough to see the corruption of political caucuses in large cities. To go to a political meeting it was necessary to go to a saloon, and so many stayed away, and probably they did wrong, for they should have gone and taken the meeting to a decent place. The men who met there were not fit to elect Senators and Aldermen. If they chose bad men he did not feel bound to support them. The candidates he knew who were quite reliable, but some, on both sides, deserved nobody's vote, and he hoped they would all be defeated. If they did that, the saloon-keepers would respect them. It was believed the liquor men would have their own way. They had one advantage; they were working for money, and could afford to pay and organize to win, whereas temperance people did not think they had time to spare; they held meetings and talked, but did nothing, for it did not pay. They wanted the law inforced, and they could have no peace or prosperity unless it was. It was a noble and glorious law. It was declared and held long ago that a man should be responsible for whatever goring his ox did. The recent liquor law was based on that. Rum was the most dangerous thing that could be turned loose in any city, and should be restrained. They did not propose to prohibit the sale or use of liquor or arsenic, but proposed to hold the seller responsible. No good man but what wanted to see it enforced. Experience had taught him that drunkards were the most urgent for the passage of a law to keep their children from drinking, because they knew they had no power over themselves. They could assail with success the provision making liquor-sellers responsible, and many of the drunkards were thankful for it. Its repeal would be a calamity to the city. He had not favored prohibitory laws, though a temperance man, and he doubted whether they had not done as much harm as good; but this was no prohibitory law.

THE REV. DR. FOWLER

had one idea he wanted to present, in regard to the question asked, as to why he took an inopportune moment as an election for making such a fuss and disturbance. He replied they had made none. They had simply been looking out of the box, and the man jumped out, for the imp was in him. Dead men, not living, ... Mr. McWilliams started it. Ask the friends of the murdered men, and the would say ... was reaching the public ear. It was ... when these laws were mentioned, a ... thousand man talked of mobs, not because ... the police, but because each ... McWilliams in his confession ... was started because Sundays had been days of ... and wives had told their husbands ... go out after dark. The vital ... whether law itself was to stand, or ... were to be smitten. Since this was a ... obedience to law was the only ... man was the more guilty who dared ... against it. Good or bad, this ... and must be enforced. When men ... trampled on the law there was no ... outside the Penitentiary. It was ... of the Puritan Sabbath, but of the ... law. He was glad the impression ... Sabbath was everywhere. He ... go back to the days when men ... barrels for working Sunday ... such days as these. Take away the ... and the Christian religion had ... qualities. Men were actually ... to vote to repeal these ... If he had to be tooth or ... to be the former. To bring up ... when there was no election and ... their votes, was to do nothing. ... continually work and agitate. But ... the law must be enforced. If ... why, enforce the law. But ... If three hundred police ... three hundred thousand ... was nothing to fear. Keep ... and Tuesday let every good ... place, and see honest Christian ... and next year go to primary ... if in a saloon. He would go into hell, if necessary, to get votes. So let every man be at his post Tuesday, all day long.

MR. SCOVILLE

said it was important to understand the issue. The Germans had raised false ones, and made it a question of personal liberty, and an innovation of their right to drink on Sunday. It had been shown, soon after the Committee to check crime had been appointed, that liquor was the great evil. Then the Germans on the Committee withdrew, since their pockets, or those of their friends, were touched. The Germans were not to be curbed in their rights. People got drunk in saloons, and became dangerous to the community. So it was proposed to stop it, as they would a match-factory. All could drink if they pleased, no nationality was hit at, but these places must not be opened Sunday, since it was proved they caused three-fourths of the murders. They all knew what Bridgeport meant. The Germans might get to fancy the odors that came thence, and it was possible, for he had seen people enjoy meerschaums and beer, but still the people had a right to stop those Bridgeport nuisances. The real question was, whether those crime manufactories were to be stopped or not. He had a kindly feeling toward the Germans, but several thousand Hessians once came here to prevent Americans getting their liberty. Germans were generally good citizens, however, except Mr. Hesing, and he might do good if he went on in his wild way, by waking up Americans. Mr. Hesing had said he had worked for fourteen years for the Germans. But he had done nothing for education; he had only been active when liquor was menaced. He, however, believed Mr. Hesing thought he was right. There were no issues between parties now; it was a question of men. So in this State there were no issues. He was glad of it, and liked to have the contest brought down to a choice between men. Party ties should not lead persons to vote for bad men.

MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM

said he had been identified with the move for the suppression of crime. He had one day said to some friends, every murderer should be hanged, and every man who killed his wife quartered. The next morning he read of the Callahan murder, which seemed, on the face of it, a most atrocious crime. He determined something must be done. He talked to several friends a call was gotten up, and a mass meeting held. He had, to his regret, to run it, only one of the prominent signers being present, though the hall was full. He felt he had struck a key-note, and if the meeting was not prudently guided, they were not far from lynch-law. He spoke to the effect that the meeting was to be a law-abiding one. He looked for a speaker. He saw no one whom he dared to trust. But the meeting was a success, resulting in the selection of a good committee. Twenty-five were appointed, but only nine or ten attended. Of the nine even, a majority were Temperance men. If that committee had asked for an enforcement of the Temperance law, was their work done? No; the very law was defective; it was wrong to leave the fixing the penalty to the jury; and there were still other things to be done. While the Committee was at work another meeting was held in the interests of temperance. Whiskey and perhaps beer and wine did harm. The Germans had been much alluded to. He did not want them to forfeit the esteem of his hearers. What they had done in commerce, trade, etc., was well known. He was opposed to the repeal of the Sunday Liquor law, but wanted it modified. They wanted to shut up low houses. Then have a law that said just that. He did not want a law that put no restraint on selling liquor on Sunday, for the religious sentiment must be respected. A Conference Committee he believed could settle the matter. He had dreaded a contest on that single issue, fearing it would result in the election of bummers as Aldermen. When the law was so changed as to suppress disorder on Sunday, they would then have a Christian Sabbath. The German and French Christians were good Christians, even if they did have a recreation, as they called it, on Sunday afternoon, after having gone to church in the morning. He himself had never gone to a saloon to take a drink. But if any one joined him, it became sociality, and the cup became a bond between them. He hoped next Sunday the law would be enforced. He had said he was opposed to the repeal of the law. He was no forty-eighter. He wanted the law modified so that a Christian could drink beer on Sunday. Though an Elector on the Grant ticket, he had made no speeches, for he was disgusted with American politics and their personalities. He had signed the petition for Glade's pardon, and was sorry for it, but had refused to sign a hundred others. He was glad of the exposure of Reed's recommendations, but would vote for him, since he was the best man. He hoped the Germans, Irish, and Americans would all join together to advance the interests of the Christian city of Chicago.

THE REV. MR. KITTREDGE

made a few remarks favoring the hanging of the murderer and of hanging beside him the man who sold the liquor which made him drunk. The issue was so great that it was of more consequence to Chicago than the Presidential election. There were things of more consequence than party. They had come to neglect, in their interest in national politics, the election of Aldermen and Representatives. Now, temperance men were told that the question of the election of a Senator merely was of so much consequence that everything else must be postponed to it. He was opposed to any discrimination in favor of beer-saloons, not regarding it practicable. He referred to their interview with the Mayor, and said they met with a reproof, and were practically told to mind their own business. Afterward came his proclamation. He would venture to say so cowardly a so-called proclamation could not be found in the annals of any city. [Great cheers.] He did not know him, and perhaps the Mayor did not want to know him. Political considerations sometimes entangled a man. It was not so far from the Mayoralty to a Senatorship, and thence the Governorship. Had he nobly and manfully met those who at a sacrifice of time went to help him, he would have had a larger following than the saloons would ever give him. It was the time for him to have made his reputation for all time. He should have gone around and planted cannon in the streets, and there would have been no trouble. The good Mayor would come up to the scratch, gradually but firmly

The meeting then adjourned.

SOUTH DIVISION.

About one hundred and twenty-five people assembled in the First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, last evening, in response to a call issued by the Committee of Fifteen. The church, as is well known, is not in a very thickly-inhabited portion of the city, and this fact explains the small attendance. Among those present was the Hon. John Wentworth. When he walked up the aisle and took a seat, a great many of the audience smiled; he, however, seemed to have been to church before, as he picked up the hymn-book and commenced reading. Dr. Evarts and the Sexton approached him and shook hands, and, as inferred from a negative shake of his head, probably invited him to take a seat in the pulpit. After prayer by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell,

DR. EVERTS MADE A FEW REMARKS

urging that all laws were restrictive and coercive, and that the so-called natural freedom of everybody was limited, it being surrendered for the good of the community. The Sabbath was given to the world because the people needed it, and it should not be annulled by a few men. All laws could be attacked, if a prohibitory law could be, because it was no more restrictive than the few. If laws which were objectionable to a few were ... from the statute book, what would become of society? If the Temperance law was enforced the statute book might be burned, for nearly all crime would cease. The reverend gentleman, if he had his way, would put every drunkard into the Penitentiary. He dilated at some length upon the temptations offered to weak humanity, and claimed, if the saloons were removed from the sight of the weak, intoxication would almost cease. Ruin and destruction would overtake the country if the Sabbath was not properly observed, for God would not give a people free government if they discarded His holy day. Sunday was needed for moral culture, to develop virtue, without which people would go to destruction. He believed whiskey and beer selling and drinking should be made outlawry, and punished as such. An attempt, it was said, would be made to repeal the State law and the city ordinance prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks on Sunday; the liquor interest was combined; to avert the calamity, the temperance men should stand shoulder to shoulder, and vote for no man who was in favor of effacing the laws from the statute books.

REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL

was then introduced. He said there had been much talk, but it would do no good; the issue must be met at the polls. The question was, were a majority of the people of Chicago in favor of free liquor on Sunday? The liquor dealers would not leave a stone unturned to ensure success. Men were to be sent to the Legislature, and it depended upon the people whether they should be good or bad—men who would retain and make the law more stringent, or men who would repeal it. He spoke of the State law, claiming that it was just and right that liquor-dealers should be compelled to pay for the injury they did to the drunkard and his family. Nothing could be more reasonable than that. Every merchant was responsible for the injury he does to another, and why should the seller of wine, beer, or whiskey be exempt? If Temperance men were not elected to the Legislature, the advocates of the cause should not be discouraged; 2,300 saloon-keepers could not checkmate the Almighty, who would see to it that the right triumphed in the end. If the Germans did not wish to keep the Sabbath religiously, they had no right to keep it in such a way as to disturb those who do. Upon grounds which all could stand on—as citizens, as lovers of morality and virtue, as tax payers—the request that at least one-seventh of the time liquor selling should cease, was a reasonable one. If defeated, the temperance people should bide their time, work and pay what was necessary to keep the subject before the people, circulate information that will enlighten the public mind, and vote unitedly until God gave them a majority, which He would do some day or other.

DR. M'VICKER

made a brief address, saying the only remedy for existing evils was the enforcement of the laws. Remissness in the past was no excuse for remissness now.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH

was then called for. He made a characteristic speech, causing frequent outbursts of laughter. He was in favor of enforcing all laws, because they were laws, and asserted that, if the whiskey men elected all the members of the Legislature, no one of them would dare risk his reputation by moving the repeal of the liquor law. There was but one question before the people, and that was "Shall the law be enforced?" The Temperance men should not be frightened; the saloon keepers were laboring under the hallucination that they could violate the law with impunity; if taught that they were wrong, like good citizens they would obey the law.

The meeting then adjourned.

NORTH DIVISION.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at Brother Moody's Tabernacle, corner of North Wells and Ontario streets.

REV. DR. PARKHURST

was introduced as the speaker of the evening. He said he had been through the streets of Chicago at almost every hour of the night, and was never afraid of doing so; but, lately, he did not dare to go on the sidewalk for fear some drunken fellow might kill him, and was confident that all present felt like him. The first movement was not made by the temperance men or the ministers, but by assassins. Almost all the murders lately perpetrated were committed by drunken men. He had the same right, and it was just as much his duty, to oppose the cause of crime as the crime itself. He praised the Ohio temperance law as the most just law ever enacted. Was it not just that the men who sell the whiskey to persons, and make them so crazy that they kill somebody, be held responsible for it, especially as the men who sell whiskey were rich, influential, and controlled many votes? Those papers that say the Greeley men were at the bottom of this movement were uttering wilful lies. He was ashamed to live in Chicago when he read Mayor Medill's address stating that the temperance law could not be enforced because the police were in league with the rumsellers. It was the Mayor's duty to kick out those officers. The Mayor, after thinking over this matter, thought better of it, and finally gave the order to Superintendent Washburn to close the saloons, and he never before had seen such a quiet and peaceful day as a week ago last Sunday, and everybody was glad of it except the rum-sellers. A week ago last Sunday he passed the lager-beer saloon at the North Side Turner Hall, the only saloon kept open on the North Side on that day. He there saw Mr. Rountree, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, coming out of the saloon

WIPING THE BEER OFF HIS MOUTH.

Mr. Rountree had done that to encourage those lager-beer guzzlers, and to get their votes. Could they vote conscientiously for such a man? He was a Republican, and "fights mit Grant," but when the party leaders come together in lager-beer saloons on the North Side, he, for one, would not vote for them. The other day he had to go to a lager-beer saloon to get registered. He left the door wide open, because he wanted the people to see that he was not going in for the purpose of taking a glass of lager. It was about time that the feelings of respectable people were respected. Four political bummers had been to see him, and told him he would injure the interests of

GRANT AND COLFAX

by opposing the local whiskey-guzzlers. It was ridiculous to think that, by not voting for Peter Mahr or Mr. Rountree, the interests of Grant would suffer. The only sufferers would be the pot-house politicians. The cry raised by the Republican papers and the pot-house politicians was for the purpose only of making them tools in the hands of men who would use them as clay. Because they could not vote for the Republican candidates nominated by the ward bummers, they, the ministers, got up a caucus at the vestry of Dr. Collier's church, which was just as good a place as a lager-beer saloon, and looked around for good and true men who could be trusted by the people, and they perceived a man who loomed up above all others on the North Side,—it was the

TRUE AND NOBLE COLONEL C. G. HAMMOND,

and they nominated him for Senator. They looked around again and they saw another man looming up. It was General Buckingham, the best man that ever lived, and they nominated him for Representative. There were no other candidates on the North Side that could be trusted, and, therefore, the people must see to it that they are elected. He then

PITCHED INTO HENRY GREENEBAUM

for accepting the Presidency of the Committee of Twenty-five, and refusing to aid in having the Sunday law enforced, which was the only safeguard against crime. The papers would tell the people terrible lies to-morrow morning, but he hoped they would not be deceived, and turn out like men and vote for Hammond and Buckingham. It was his duty to speak as he did just as much as a politician's, and he was not out of his place by preaching politics on Sunday. He was in favor of "rendering unto Cæsar what belonged to Cæsar," and unto God what belonged to God, and the best advice that he could give them was to advise them to vote for true Christian men.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Governor John M. Palmer and the Hon. W. W. O'Brien will address a mass-meeting of citizens in the Market Street Square, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. Liberal meetings will be held in other parts of the city this evening, as follows: In the Eighteenth Ward, at the south-east corner of Kingsbury and Erie streets; in the Ninth Ward, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Taylor street; at the Town Hall, Stock Yards; in the Seventh Ward, at No. 858 Halsted street, and No. 97 Twenty-first street. Meetings will be held to-morrow evening as follows: At Lyon's Hall, Evanston; in the Nineteenth Ward, at George Weidinger's, No. 439 North Clark street; in the Eleventh Ward, Scandinavian mass meeting at No. 24 West Chicago avenue.

A mass meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Hyde Park will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Town Hall. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Leonard Swett and General I. N. Stiles.

ANOTHER BUNKO VICTIM.

The members of the Lawrence family seem to be the animating spirits of the bunko swindle. If it isn't John, its Henry; and if it isn't Henry, it's some other fellow named Lawrence. Yesterday it was John. During the forenoon a complaint was lodged against him at Police Headquarters by an aged gambler from Michigan, named Mason, who alleged that he had been swindled out of $50 at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the gambling-house No. 44 West Randolph street. He could not give the names of the parties who robbed him; all he knew about them was that they were "a pair of well-behaved and elegantly-dressed gentlemen." Detective Simmons and Tyrrell took the ancient "sport" in tow, and started out on a voyage of discovery. While the three were lying concealed in a pawnbroker's shop opposite the gambling house, old Mason cried out, "There they go!" "They" were immediately arrested. One of them proved to be John Lawrence, the keeper of the bunko bank. Mason, however, was mistaken about Lawrence's companion, whom he took for the "roper-in," and he was allowed to go free. The case will be tried before Justice Scully this morning.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Albert S. Evans, who is reported lost on the Missouri, was formerly the agent of the Associated Press at San Francisco.

TROY, N.Y. Oct. 31.—The Hon. John A. Griswold died this evening at half-past 8 o'clock. (Hon. John A. Griswold, born in Rensselaer County, N.Y., in 1829. Prominently connected with iron manufacture in Troy, N.Y. A member of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congress, serving consecutively and with ability on the Committees of Naval Affairs and Ways and Means.

TURBULENT TANNERS.

A Colored Grant Company Engage in a Riot.

Three Policemen and a Car-Driver Routed.

Frequently during the present political campaign the colored Tanners have been unfortunate in getting into trouble with white spectators of their parades. Men and boys have been attacked by them on the public streets several times within the past three months; but the most flagrant outrage of this kind was perpetrated last evening. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a colored company of Third Ward Tanners, while marching on West Lake street, near Paulina, assaulted the driver of a street car because he had the audacity to request them to open ranks and let him pass between. They were kicking and pounding him unmercifully when Sergeant Fox and officers Joseph and John Kenney ran up from the Union Park Station, a short distance away, and ordered them to desist, and march off about their business, if they had any to attend to. The Tanners turned and attacked the officers with torch-light handles and razors, and during the riot which followed Officer Kenney was badly cut in the head, evidently with a razor, and his clothes were literally torn off of him. Officer John Kenney was severely beaten. The policemen succeeded in gaining access to Campbell's bakery, whither the mob attempted to follow them, but failed. Sergeant Fox ran back to the station-house, pursued by a few Tanners, and he was compelled to present a pistol at them, through a broken window, and threaten to shoot, before they decided not to enter the building and attack him. No arrests were made, owing to the fact that there were but three policemen at hand, and these were unable to cope with the infuriated colored men. James Shelton, the Chief Marshal of the procession, is entitled to credit for his efforts to maintain peace.

A $30,000 BLAZE.

Burning of the Mechanical Bakery Company's Building on North Clinton Street—A Painful Rumor.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night an alarm, sounded from Box 278 for a fire in the four-story brick building Nos. 23, 25, and 27 North Clinton street. The origin of the fire could not be definitely ascertained, but to all outward appearance it started in the basement, and the flames were carried thence through the elevator hatchways to the upper floors. Before the firemen had got fairly to work the interior of the building was beyond saving, and the flames were issuing from the windows on the alley at the north, seriously threatening the store of Larrabee & North and other stores on West Lake street. These were saved from damage, however, by great exertion. The Clinton street building is owned by the old Mechanical Bakery Company, and was leased by Messrs. Hoffman & Gridley, grain and commission merchants. It was worth probably $18,000, and is damaged to the extent of about $6,000. Messrs. Hoffman & Gridley occupied the entire fourth floor as a storage warehouse, and the first floor of No. 27 as an office. They had in store about 3,000 bushels of oats and corn which, together with their fixtures, are valued at $3,500; insurance, $1,500 in the Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, and $1,300 in the Globe, of Chicago. The other occupants of the building were as follows: A. H. Blackett & Co., spice mills; Spalding Bros., saw manufacturers; Ezra A. Cook, lithographer, stationer, and printer; Doxel & Cowles, leather manufacturers; D. F. Bremner, baker. Their aggregate losses will reach probably $20,000. The exact amount of damage and insurance could not be ascertained, as none of the owners or occupants of the building, with the exception of Mr. Hoffman, were on the ground. It was reported that the agency of Miller & Drew have risks on building and stock.

There was a painful rumor in circulation in the vicinity of the fire that a young man named Dewitt Collins, an employe in the leather factory, had been lost in the flames. Residents in adjacent buildings on Lake street are confident that they heard cries of help issuing from the burning building, and subsequently observed a man endeavoring to decend on a rope from one of the upper windows. They were unable to state whether he succeeded in escaping or not, as the thick smoke hid him from their view. It is known that young Collins slept in the building.

Wrought Iron Pipe.

The public will, no doubt, be surprised to learn to what extent this article is manufactured in this city. The Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, No. 10 North Jefferson street, are obliged to run their mill night and day in order to supply the demand, and are turning out nearly 300 tons per month. They also manufacture every variety of fittings and steam warming appliances in large quantities.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Money closed, though not stringent, at 7 currency to 7 gold. Sterling 8½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¼	Coupons, '67	114⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	114⅜
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅛	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	73⅜	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	73⅜	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	104	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	78½	Wabash	70⅜
Quicksilver	47¼	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	78	Chicago & Alton	112¾
Pacific Mail	95	C. & A. pfd	115
New York Central	95	O. & M	47¼
Erie	53¼	C., C. & C	89
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	135
Harlem	112	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	35⅜
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	89	Un. Pacific stocks	38⅜
Northwestern	83¼	U. P. bonds	88⅜
N. W. pfd	87⅜	Cen. Pacific bonds	100⅜
Rock Island	108⅜	Del., Lac & W	97⅜
N. J. Cen	102⅜	B., H. & Erie	7⅜
St. Paul	56		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 8d; spring wheat, 11s 2d@12s; white wheat, 12s 8d@13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 31—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89. Erie, 43. Bullion in Bank of England increased £467,000. To-morrow being regular settling day with the Bank of England there will be no transactions on 'Change. Turpentine, 38s 6d.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Rentes, 53f 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet; middling upands, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 37 cars reported to arrive, 1,360, making a total for the week thus far of 5,423, or 319 cars, against 329 for the same time last week. The market presents the same dull aspect as yesterday. The attendance was good, but buyers were indisposed to operate. Sellers, although willing to concede ½c off from last week's prices, were unable to effect sales sufficient to make a market. The most of the stock in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. About 10,000 head were disposed of. Sales: 130 Illinois steers, av 1,182 to 1,370, at $5.75@6.12½; 444 Indiana, av 1,345 to 1,375, at $6.00@6.37½; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,021, at $4.25; 42 Canada av 1,117, at $4; 108 Missouri, av 1,193 to 1,219, at $5.25@5.50; 48 Michigan, av 1,202, at $5.25; 30 Pennsylvania stockers, av 962, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 2,600, making total for the week 10,400 against 22,800 for the same time last week. Market more active than yesterday at $6.50@7.50 for Canada lambs; $5.00@5.75 for Canada sheep; $4.00@4.50 for Western do. Sales, 1,150 Canada lambs av 76 to 84 lbs at $6.50@7.50; 809 Canada sheep, av 81 to 132 lbs, at $5.00@6.06¼; 70 Canada stockers, av 90 lbs at $7.75; 1,466 Michigan sheep, av 88 to 97 lbs, at $4.60@5.05; 110 Indiana sheep av 84 lbs, at $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 2,300, making a total for the week 15,000, against 34,100 for the same time last week. The market opened 20c per cwt advance on yesterday's prices, and the pens were entirely cleared out at prices ranging from $4.75 to $5.00 according to quality. Sales, 310 Michigan, av 190 to 220 lbs, at $4.75@4.90; 250 Ohio av 165 to 222 lbs, at $4.95@5.00; 88 Indiana av 209 at $4.95; 155 Illinois av 244 at $5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 60 cars at Communipaw and 18 at Weehawken, making 6,500 thus far this week. The market was firm at ¼@½c advance on common and medium stock. Texans went at 9¼@9½c, with one lot of fat 8¾ cwt, at 10c. Natives sold at 10@11c for common, and 12@13½c for prime; 3 cars extra 8 cwt Ohio selling at 12½@13½c, and 6 cars 6¾ cwt at 11@13c.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,400 to-day, and 17,800 since Saturday. Market good at 5@6¼c for sheep, and 7@8½c for lambs, 1 car Canadas averaging 70 lbs selling at 8c, with car of 80-lb Ohio sheep at 5¾c.

HOGS—Receipts 36 cars, making 26,700 thus far this week. Prices firmer at 5@5½c for live, and 6@7c for dressed; 3 cars live Ohio averaging 190 lbs sold at 5¼c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Very dull. Receipts heavy; prices ½c lower, very best on sale to-day, $5.75@6.37½; that generally rated first quality, $4.50@5.75; medium, or good, fair quality, $3.50@4.75. Receipts, 4,016; sales, 3,478.

HOGS—Dull, and ⅜c lower; pens full; sales at $6.00@6.62½; receipts, 10,996.

SHEEP—Very dull, and lower. Receipts heavy; fair to extra, $4.00@5.50. Receipts, 4,061.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Business is very quiet in all departments of trade, although the jobbers are kept fairly busy in filling orders from the interior, which come forward in fair amounts. The market continues steady and strong with no quotable change in prices. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are dull in importers' and jobbers' hands, but the auction rooms are largely attended again. To-day a large auction sale of Lupin's merinos and dress fabrics was a success; bidding was brisk, and better prices prevailed for all plain goods.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, is more active and prices a shade firmer; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.20; common to good, $6.70@6.90; good to choice, $6.90@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.70@9.00; extra Ohio, $6.65@9.30; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.50@5.70. Corn meal quiet. Wheat, spring, higher, with good export demand; receipts, 56,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.30; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.43@1.45; poor No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.47; Milwaukee, $1.55@1.57; No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive, $1.60; spot do, $1.62; winter red Western, $1.61@1.66; white do, $1.80. Rye dull. Barley quiet and heavy. Malt dull; Canada West, $1.30. Corn a shade better with a moderate export demand; receipts, 84,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½@64½c; sail do, 65@65½c; common do in store, 63½c; Western mixed for all of next week, in store, buyers' option, 65c. Oats heavy; receipts, 25,000 bu; red Western mixed, 47@48½c; new do, 43@44c; white, 44@50c; black Western, 38@43½c; new white, 44@50c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 29@30c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Steady.

WHISKEY—Steady, 93½@94c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@10c; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 7½@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 26½@27c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 62@62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; mess, $15.75@15.80; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet; mess, $4.90@8.00; extra, $8.50@10.00. Hams firmer; new Western, $30.00. Tierce quiet; prime mess, $13.00@14.00; India, $16.00@18.00. Cut meats quiet; hams, 13¼@14½c; shoulders, 6¼@6½c; middles dull; short clear for January, 8c; long clear, 8½@8½c; bellies, 8½@8½c. Lard dull, and easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 7½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@15c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, and weak; No. 1, $1.17½; No. 2, $1.08½. Corn firm; No. 2, 31c. Oats firm; No. 2, 22c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 53c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—37,000 brls flour; 104,000 bu wheat; 11,000 bu barley.

SHIPMENTS—8,000 brls flour; 168,000 bu wheat and 1,000 bu barley.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.00@7.30. Wheat firm; red, $1.48@1.55. Corn scarce and firm at 41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats 28@33c. Barley quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal, none here, $15.00. Bulk shoulders held 5½c; old sides nominal; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 10c; sales, new in car lots packed, 8¼@8½c. Bacon steady and unchanged; new sides, 10@10½c. Sugar cured hams, 17@17½c for summer.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.25@4.35.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and prices higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.59½@1.60; No. 2 do, $1.44; amber Michigan, $1.43@1.43½; No 1 red, $1.51; No. 2 do, $1.42½@1.43. Corn firm; high mixed, 40½@40½c; new 38c; low mixed, 39c; new, 37½c. Oats quiet, held firm; No. 2, 27½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo firm, at 6½@7c; to Oswego, 13@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu; oats, 1,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Market firm; demand light. Wheat, sales, 5,300 bu; Port Washington club, $1.40; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.35. Corn, sales, 1,000 bu Toledo by sample, 49c; 2,000 bu high mixed do, 50c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; asking 15c for wheat, and 14c for corn.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; not quotably changed. Wheat—Spring stronger; No. 2, $1.11@1.12; winter in fair demand for No. 3 red, at $1.62@1.63. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25½@25¾c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2, 57c. Rye better; No. 2, 54½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.00, to arrive. Bacon unchanged; only small order trade. Lard dull; nothing doing. A lot bought a few days ago by New York parties at 7¾, November to February, was offered at same to-day without buyers.

HOGS—$3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Quiet at $4.00@6.00 for good to extra.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.52; Sheboygan, $1.52; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.85. Corn quiet at 51c. Barley dull.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.41. Corn steady; high mixed, fresh receipts, 47c; low do, 46c. Oats held at 33c for No. 1.

PETROLEUM—Refined fairly active, but unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull and easier; mixed, 68c; white and yellow, 70c. Oats—Supply good and demand fair at 37½@39c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firmer; mess, $17.75. Bacon—shoulders dull at 7½@7¾c; sides scarce and firmer at 11¾@12c, 12½@13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 19¼@19½c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—22; sight ¾ discount.

GOLD—113.

COTTON—Easier; sales 4,400 bales, good ordinary at 18¼c; low middlings at 18¾c; middling at 19½c; middling Orleans at 19¾c. Receipts, 9,109 bales. Exports: Falmouth, 2,165 bales; Havre, 2,312 bales. Stock, 105,926 bales.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Kinmundy, Friday, Nov. 1.
Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 2.

GENERAL BLACK.

Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Lena, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.

Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

GOVERNOR PALMER.

Macomb, McDonough Co., Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Friday, Nov. 1, night.
Chicago, Monday, Nov. 4.

JUDGE EUSTACE.

Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.

Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. M. WORTHINGTON.

Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Help the Torpid Organs.

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be confidently recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation would be unknown if the Bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia with all its kindred disorders are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the dampness of the atmosphere, this unequalled stimulant, tonic, and alterative, should be taken daily.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. M. & G. M. Harvey, at No. 448 Wabash-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. M. Harvey alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

(Signed.) C. M. HARVEY.
G. M. HARVEY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the continuation of the drug and prescription business, under the firm name of Harvey & Dale, at No. 448 Wabash-av., and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

GEO. M. HARVEY.
WM. E. DALE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between T. F. Stevens and Geo. H. Ward, under the firm name of Stevens & Co., Carpenters and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. H. Ward will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

T. F. STEVENS.
GEO. H. WARD.

Chicago, Oct. 21, 1872.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS.

HORSE! HORSE!

The Great Epidemic

Is Among Us!

BEWARE! BEWARE!

OF

FRAUDS!

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1872.

MESSRS. WALKER & TAYLOR:

Gentlemen: Seeing your advertisement of Sloan's Condition Powders, I called upon my friends (———), for a supply, and was informed that the cheaper way to get the article was to allow them to put me up a 4-lb. lot of it. To this I consented, and received the same. To my surprise, my horse will not take it, and refuses her food wherever the smallest quantity is mixed with her oats. Upon tasting the article, I find it exceedingly bitter. Will you be good enough to inform me where the trouble lies, and whether my experience is an exception to the rule. I enclose a small portion of the 4-lb. lot, which you may have at cost to me, viz.: 4 lbs., at 35c., $1.40.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) D. B. COOKE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1872.

MR. D. B. COOKE:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 30th inst., with sample of *stuff*, which you had represented to you as Sloan's Condition Powder, is at hand. We are very sorry your pretended friend should treat you in this manner. The *stuff* is a fraud on Sloan's Condition Powders, and we do not blame the horse for not eating it, as it might have killed her. Any person that pretends to have Sloan's Condition Powder to sell in bulk, by the ounce, pound, or hundred weight, is deceiving you, or any one else, and should not be called a friend. SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS ARE MANUFACTURED BY US ONLY, and put up in 25 and 50 cent packages. All we can say is, look out for frauds, as Sloan's Condition Powders have many imitators like the above. Remember, they are not sold by the pound, only by the package, 25 and 50 cents. Although Mr. Cooke gives us the name of the wholesale firm, we omit it.

WALKER & TAYLOR,
Proprietors of Sloan's Condition Powder.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

Half a Million Dollars in Bank to Pay all Gifts.

$100,000 for only $10.

The Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will positively and unequivocally take place in the great hall of the Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, (time extended from Sept. 28), and on that day and no other, the following magnificent Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH.........$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT.........50,000

1 Cash Gift	25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000	each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000	each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900	each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800	each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700	each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	30 Cash Gifts	600	each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500	each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400	each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300	each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	60 Cash Gifts	200	each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100	each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Tickets are numbered from 1 to 100,000, the greater portion of which are already sold, and persons who wish to participate in this splendid distribution must order at once. All sales of tickets on behalf of the management are peremptorily ordered to be closed on Nov. 25. Gov. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of the business arrangements of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. Orders for tickets and full information given by F. L. DIBBLE & CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general supply for the West. Buyers throughout the West should order from these points to secure the cheapest possible returns by mail or express. Orders for tickets will also be received at the stores of PHILLIPS & HANNA, 290 State-st., and 234 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 553 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Oct. 30	Algeria	Nov. 2
Java	Nov. 6	Parthia	Nov. 9
Calabria	Nov. 13	Olympus	Nov. 16

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING

AND

FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Wood Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jeweler.

FANCY GOODS.

DESIRABLE

FANCY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and
Madison and Market-sts,

Are daily opening, in their Notion Department, NOVELTIES of every description, comprising all classes of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Toilet Articles; Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Colognes, Oils, Soaps, Puffs, and Puff Boxes, Toilet Powders, Pins, Needles, Threads, Sewing Silks, Twists, Tapes, Bindings, Braids, Scissors, &c., &c., and a most beautiful assortment Ladies' and Gents' Satchels, Ladies' Russia Leather and Fur Portmonnaies, Belts, Reticules, &c., &c., by far the largest and most carefully-selected stock of this description to be found in the city, and at invariably low prices.

State and Twentieth, and
Madison and Market-sts.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE

Republic Insurance Company.

Central Office, 149 S. Sangamon-st. (West Side).

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1872.

To the Creditors of the Company:

We regret to state that the August certificates, payment of which was postponed to November 1, cannot be paid on that day.

This is owing in part to the fact that, in numerous suits against the stockholders, the rulings of the courts have been adverse to the Company, on the ground that the assessment was not levied in legal form; and, further, to the fact that the stockholders who have paid voluntary have done so with certificates of indebtedness instead of cash.

As shown in the following statement, the indebtedness of the Company has been largely reduced since Aug. 1, but the cash means have not been increased; on the contrary, have been somewhat reduced by payment of return premiums and incidental expenses.

It will be seen that the amount of the August indebtedness has been reduced to $453,251.60, and that the cash means available for payment of same is only $88,130.58.

The creditors are respectfully requested to call at the office of the Company, 149 South Sangamon-st., on the 1st day of November, to receive further information as to the condition of the Company, and the legal obstacles which have intervened to prevent collections.

Notwithstanding these adverse decisions on technical grounds, there is no question whatever as to the liability or responsibility of the stockholders, or the ultimate payment of the debts in full, with interest, and the creditors are most urgently advised not to submit to any large sacrifice by the sale of their certificates.

The total claims against the Company, which, after the Chicago fire, amounted to about $3,500,000, have been reduced to about $1,000,000, as shown in statement below.

Respectfully,
A. RUDOLPH, President.
J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

Statement of Condition Oct. 25, 1872.

Total indebtedness June 12, as per statement published		$1,475,594.96
Reduction of same by payments on stock in certificates of indebtedness	$ 332,362.29	
Reduction by claims for loss abandoned and otherwise	114,144.73	
		446,507.05
Total indebtedness Oct. 25, 1872		$1,029,071.91
Less means on hand to meet same		117,922.59
Net indebtedness over means on hand		$ 911,094.69
Remainder of capital unpaid	$2,494,091.50	
Assessed portion of same not paid	1,583,651.50	
Remainder not assessed		$900,340.00
August certificates past due and unpaid		$ 453,251.60
Total available cash in hand and in bank		83,130.58

Available Assets, Oct. 25.

Cash in Union National Bank	$ 83,130.59
Cash deposited with W. F. Coolbaugh, Trustee, as security for costs of suits in different States	13,000.00
Cash deposited at branches to pay return premiums	32,714.46
Assessment notes not due	19,088.22
Total available	$ 117,922.59

Liabilities, Oct. 25.

Certificates of indebtedness due April 1, 1872	$ 1,129.95
Certificates of indebtedness due Aug. 1, 1872	453,251.60
Certificates of indebtedness due Dec. 1, 1872	442,925.95
Total certificates outstanding Oct. 25	$ 898,303.47
Claims for loss unsettled or resisted, estimated at	60,000.00
Return premiums due and unpaid, estimated	57,714.44
Due sundry parties as security for costs of suits	13,000.00
Due attorneys for services, estimated	10,000.00
Total liabilities, Oct. 25	$1,029,017.91

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SQUIRES BROTHERS,

AT 199 LAKE-ST.

HAVE NOW IN A FULL STOCK OF

Saddlery Hardware,

Horse Blankets, Robes, &c.

Call and see our carefully selected stock.

D. W. BOSLEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Weather Strips,

No. 117 West Washington-st.

Chicago Seed Store

AND CLOTHES WRINGER REPAIR DEPOT,

Removed to 110 South Clark-st.

W. J. ELLINWOOD.

JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

SOUTHWESTERN-AV.

A meeting of property owners on Southwestern-av. will be held to-night at new store south of Harrison-st. All are requested to attend as business of an important nature will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Committee. J. O. CALLAGHAN, P. HARTWELL.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

Currency is becoming more abundant in this market, especially in the way of small notes. This is an evidence of better collections in the country, and favors an easier condition of the money market. The effect on current rates of interest is, however, scarcely appreciable yet. Brokers are still offering good commercial paper at 1½ per cent per month, and 2 per cent is obtainable yet in some instances on reputable names. The continuance of the pressure for money is also attested yet by the offerings of local bank, insurance, and city railway stocks at considerable reductions on the prices of a few weeks ago. Many of these are stocks which never come into the hands of brokers except in cases of extreme stringency.

The demand for New York exchange is light, both in the city and country. Merchants here are remitting largely to New York, and the money collected in the country is rapidly carried off Eastward, and prevents any important accumulation of loanable funds here. The banks have more currency, but no more New York exchange than they had a week ago, though, in the aggregate, their cash means has increased a little.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount, with some exceptional sales below that figure. The small supply of bills on the market favors the rate being maintained at about par.

MORE RAILROAD BONDS.

If Commodore Vanderbilt will only build the two proposed additional freight tracks from New York to Buffalo, it will be making some amends for the various waterings the New York Central stock has received at his hands. It is, of course, to be feared that in increasing the liabilities of the road to the extent of the proposed $40,000,000, he will contrive in some way to follow his characteristic policy of dilution, but there is a great demand for just such a road as he proposes to build, and if he will only apply $20,000,000 of the money to the honest construction of the road, the West cannot but wish him success in negotiating the bonds. The proposed issue of $10,000,000 bonds by the Rock Island Company could be partly explained by the recent transfer of the Chicago & Southwestern to the Rock Island. But as this amount is much more than the cost of the whole of the Southwestern Road, it must also represent something else either done or to be done. Two weeks ago there was a rupture between the Tracy interest and the parties who, under the name of "the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company," built the road. Mr. F. H. Winston resigned the Presidency, and there was a general overturning among other officials.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

The London *Daily News*, in its financial article of the 16th, says:

With reference to the recent stringency in the money market, private advices from Berlin mention that 4-franc pieces have ceased to be a legal-tender, the Government having refused to accept them in payment, as they used to do, at 2.20fl. As a natural result bankers and tradespeople do not like to take this coin, and the sum of about £8,000,000 is consequently kept from circulation. The Government also refuse the Austrian florin, which, until recently, was as freely passing from hand to hand as the North German florin, thus making, it is believed, another £1,000,000 unavailable. All this occurs at a moment when the new coinage is just beginning to circulate, although it is not a legal-tender till the first of January next. It is added that the Government officials are so prejudiced that no attempts are made to alter their opinions.

In connection with the foregoing, it will be remembered that recent advices also stated that there was a very large amount of the new legal-tender coinage of Germany now held in the vaults of the Bank of Prussia. It is believed that this will soon be put into circulation, and the discrimination against French and Austrian coins looks as though it was intended to make a place for the new German coinage. In this event, the French coin would be driven out of Germany, and as the Bank of France has suspended, a great portion of this specie would eventually find a lodgment in the Bank of England under the name of "bullion." The prospect of this would relieve the apprehensions of the Directors of the bank about a drain of specie to Germany, cause a reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, and make a more favorable prospect for the negotiation of the vast amount of American railroad bonds now going to the London market.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113½	114
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114½	114⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
10-40s	108¾	108⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¾	111
U. S. currency 6s	113¾	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s, 93@95		....
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis.	par 1-10 prm.
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	108¾@110½	
Gold Exchange	....	112⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	111½	112⅞
Money on approved collaterals		9 to 10
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Oct. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fourth st, bet Western av and Diller st, n f, Lot 20, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,100.

Wood st, n e corner of South Branch of river, w f, 1,311x242 ft to Canal "B," dated Oct. 1; consideration $145,000. Samuel J. Walker to Joseph E. Young.

North Curtis st, bet Washington av and Fulton st, w f, Lot 11, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,400.

Diller st, south of and near Kinzie st, w f, Lots 42, 43, and south 22½ feet of Lot 44, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $2,900.

Lots 4 and 5, in Cossitt's Addition, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $2,400.

First st, east of and near Leavitt st, s f, Lot 29, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $636.

Von Horn st, bet, between Western av and Oakley st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $575.

Von Horn st, bet Western av and Oakley st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $1,150.

Von Horn st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, 100x125 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $2,000.

West Taylor st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 50x102 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,510.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 4 in Dominick's Lots 1 to 3, in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,300.

Tyler st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 50x132 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Randolph st, bet Clinton and Canal sts, n f, 17 63-100x102 6-10 ft, with building, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $18,000.

Clayton st, 80 6-10 ft, w of John st, s f, 25x24 3-10 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,100.

Wallace st, n w cor of Thirtieth st, e f, 23⅞x120½ ft, dated July 31; consideration, $950.

Blue Island av, 240 ft s w of Paulina st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $3,500.

Park av, between Page and Wood sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $3,730.

Lots 14 to 16 in Block 5, in Smith's Subdivision of Gilliam's Lot 3 of s ½ s e ¼, Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 30 to 32 in Block 2, of same, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $3,000.

State st between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 75x120 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $6,750.

Lot 66 in Block 44, in Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $800.

Randolph st, e of and near Clark st, n f, 49 7-12x76½ ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $60,000.

Milwaukee av, between Bradwell and Henshaw avs, s w f, Lots 20 and 21, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $2,500.

Polk st, bet Leavitt and DeKalb sts, s f, 48 ft to alley, with Lots 27 and 28, in Block 4, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $3,200.

The premises No. 1,473 Prairie av, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 5, in Block 2, of Sherman & Ayres' Block 18, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,500.

Fourth st, bet Rumsey and Paulina sts, n f, Lot 60, dated May 25; consideration, $800.

Lot 64, in Hull's Block 26, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $670.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 5, of Millard & Decker's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $700.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 78, in Elston's Addition, dated May 24, 1871; consideration, $6,600.

Lots 24 and 29 to 35, in Block 78, in Elston's Addition, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $36,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in n ½ of Block 15, in Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,000.

Dunning st, 238 3-10 ft w of Sheffield av, s f, 125x64½ ft to Lill av, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, of Jenning's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $8,000.

S ½ of Lot 12, of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $875.

Two acres in n w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $41,000.

West 25 ft of e ½ Lot 7, in Block 5, of Cleaverville Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,125.

Lot 25, in Block 3, of Hebbe's 24 acres, in n ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $425.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,592	4,642	7,928	5,203
Wheat, bu	82,500	45,620	88,464	64,469
Corn, bu	62,885	91,025	261,225	138,598
Oats, bu	45,460	87,990	50,084	142,986
Rye, bu	2,764	6,547	....	13,797
Barley, bu	33,025	18,578	20,738	18,412
Grass seed, lbs	31,543	42,030	24,635	27,964
Flax seed, lbs	176,840	54,000	62,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	147,170	281,309	19,850	5,000
Cured meats, lbs	188,680	21,125	374,440	224,726
Beef, brls	140	1,170	388	1,405
Pork, brls	80	6	89	458
Lard, lbs	14,680	11,120	216,510	89,017
Tallow, lbs	28,430	31,200	44,000	....
Butter, lbs	65,140	52,315	45,340	12,498
Dressed hogs, No.	9	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	4,032	11,101	2,717	4,929
Cattle, No.	1,393	1,062	1,160	438
Sheep, No.	767	1,661	....	201
Hides, lbs	126,590	102,354	153,080	138,921
Highwines, brls	204	424	57	105
Wool, lbs	27,791	56,300	16,460	17,160
Potatoes, bu	12,311	4,772	775	1,070
Lumber, m feet	4,411	2,306	2,816	1,605
Shingles, m	2,320	1,984	2,191	3,036
Lath, m	1,205	50	303	37
Salt, brls	2,000	....	4,048	2,905

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 720 bu wheat; 871 bu corn; 7,011 bu oats; 1,432 bu rye; 8,901 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 253 cars wheat; 105 cars corn; 57½ cars oats; 7 cars rye; 84½ cars barley. Total (507 cars), 197,000 bu.

Some parties who read the reports of the lumber market are curious to know why no cargo sales have been reported for two or three days past. The reason is that no sales are reported on the official record at the Lumbermen's Exchange. What is the reason for *that* may perhaps be guessed at by our querists. It is probably because the prices paid do not suit the dealers, and they are too conscientious to report fictitious prices. Hence, they prefer to write nothing. Of course, sales are made as usual.

The produce markets were generally higher to-day, and more active, both speculatively and for shipment. The Eastern advices were generally favorable to holders, and our receipts of grain were light, while the near approach of settling day (to-morrow) on the November options brought out an urgent demand from many of the shorts. This was, however, limited to breadstuffs. Provisions did not share in the general excitement—they were phlegmatic and unmoved.

We called attention, this morning, to the fact that a temporary cessation in the supply of corn and oats would cause a rise in prices and a decline in freights, which would enable our shippers to clear out the bins in our warehouses, so that there would be a prospect for better prices all through the winter. The experience of to-day taught the same lesson. Our receipts were light, and there was a general advance in prices in the leading cereals, with the most active shipping movement known for several days past. It will be well if we have the opportunity to see the lesson repeated a few more times before the close of navigation. Lightening up on the receipts will do it, when nothing else will.

Groceries were in fair demand only, and aside from sugars, which continue excited and advancing, the market ruled quiet and steady. The supply of refined and raw sugars is extremely light, and dealers are able to only partially supply the wants of their customers. An advance of an ⅛c was established to-day. The condition of the dry goods market was without change in any essential particular. Business was generally reported quiet, and prices ruled steady at former quotations. There was a fair movement in butter and cheese, and the quoted prices were firmly sustained. Coal met with an active demand, and the market was strong. Hay was in fair request, but for prairie the market was weak, owing to excessive receipts. Hides remain weak. Leather ruled steady. Building materials were in reasonably fair demand, and prices without essential change. Cooperage was quiet and steady. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock continue to meet with a good inquiry, previous rates being fully sustained. Salt is in demand, and the market firm at the recent advance. Seeds were fairly active and steady at $3.00 for prime timothy; $5.00@5.10 for clover; $1.50@1.55 for flax. The inquiry for wool among Eastern manufactures is increasing, and dealers report a steadier feeling in the market. Hops were in fair request for immediate consumption. Peachblow potatoes are in continued good demand at 45@50c. Receipts large. Other varieties dull. Poultry were in moderate request, and ample supply. Apples are doing better, and prices are a shade higher for choice winter varieties. Quinces, cranberries, and other fruit are in fair demand at former prices.

Highwines were active, and firm at the quotation of several days past, under a good demand, born of a firm New York market. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were active, and firm at yesterday's improvement, about all the offerings being freely taken, though one or two shippers held off, claiming that the market will decline before Sunday. A total of 21 charters was reported, including 4 yesterday afternoon, which will carry out 90,000 bu wheat; 260,000 bu corn; and 70,000 bu barley. Sail rates were 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat, to Buffalo; 19c on corn to Oswego; 17c on corn to Kingston, and 18c on wheat to do; corn to Boston was quoted at 38c, through rate.

Provisions were again quiet, with little change in prices. Present product was generally firm, owing to a light supply, as the weather is not favorable for cutting; and speedy deliveries on option were nominally firm, on account of the firmer feeling in live hogs, owing to a light supply. But the more deferred options were weak, as there were few buyers except at a further decline, which holders did not care to concede. Mess pork was dull, the large stocks of old now on hand causing a disinclination to operate in new. Lard was steady, and not much spoken of. Meats were in some demand; but here, again, there was an element of dullness, as operators are afraid that the presence of so much old pork on hand will prevent the packing of new, and thus largely increase the production of meats. It is stated that arrangements are being made to send a considerable proportion of our old pork to Europe, which will be a novelty there. Europe has hitherto taken only prime mess pork, and that for navy use. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00@14.25; do, seller December, $12.62½@12.75; do, seller January, $12.50@12.62½; do, seller February, nominal; do, seller March, $12.60; do, seller April, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash, 7⅝@7¾c for new; do, seller December, 7⅝c; do, seller January, 7⅝c; do, seller February, 7⅝c; do, seller March, 7⅝@7¾c; dry salted shoulders, 5@5¼c; short ribs, 9⅛c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11½@12c, and green hams firm at 8½@8⅝c for present delivery; 8½@8⅝c seller November; 8@8¼c seller December. Green shoulders, 4½@4¾c; do, short ribs, 6¾@7c. Meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½@5c for shoulders; 7½@8c for short ribs, and 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜c for short ribs, or long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¼@8⅜c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $26.50@27.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½. Sales were reported of 400 brls old mess pork at $15.00; 500 brls new do, seller March at $12.75, and settlements; 500 brls do, yesterday afternoon, at $12.50. 28 tcs kettled lard at 7⅝c; 60,000 lbs short ribs part salted at 7½c; 20,000 lbs short clear, in salt 25 days, at 8⅝c; 50 brls mess beef at $8.50; 50 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 100 brls beef hams at $27.00; 500 brls do, delivered at Kansas City, at $26.00.

Flour was less active, with no changes in prices. There are several orders here, but they are not filled, in the absence of facilities for transportation. There was, however, some demand to-day for superfines and the lower grades of spring extras for shipment. The local trade was dull. Buckwheat flour was again easier. Bran was in better demand, and firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.62½; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $6.75; 400 do (Lillian) at $6.00; 50 brls do at $6.00; 150 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.50; 50 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.20; 100 brls do at $3.00; 170 brls rye flour on private terms; 90 brls buckwheat at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.62½; 30 brls do at $6.50. Total, 1,640 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.00; 40 tons at $10.50 on track.

Wheat active, and stronger, averaging about ½c higher than yesterday, both on cash lots and others, though the former were not so strong as the latter, owing to the fact that the difference between seller this month and seller November vanished to-day. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and New York was some 3@4c per bu higher, which was attributed to a falling off in receipts, owing to the difficulty of procuring horses to tow grain on the Erie Canal; then our receipts were rather light (for to-morrow), and Erie Canal freights were dull and lower. All these things tended to stimulate buying for shipment, though the shipping demand was principally for other grades than No. 2 spring. The greatest demand was from the short interest, and large purchases were made for the month, though not so much as had been expected by parties who, up to this morning, had only received a small portion of the wheat they had bought seller October. There was a less demand for November, though that was quite urgent early; both flattened down to quietude long ere the close of the session. Seller the month opened at $1.09, advanced ⅛c, and declined to $1.08 at the close. Seller November sold at $1.07@1.08⅛, closing at $1.07⅞@1.07¼. Seller December averaged about ⅛c above November, and seller the year at $1.06½@1.08¼, closing at $1.07⅝. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.15@1.16; No. 3 spring at 96c; and rejected spring at 83½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09½; 62,200 bu do at $1.09¼; 110,200 bu do at $1.09; 5,000 bu do at $1.08⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.08¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.08⅝; 20,000 bu do at $1.08½; 7,800 bu do at $1.08; 24,400 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 6,800 bu rejected spring at 84c; 1,600 bu do at 83c. Total, 268,400 bu.

Corn was active, and higher, advancing ⅛@⅜c on the prices of yesterday, though the improvement was not sustained to the close of the session. New York was reported stronger and scarce, and this, with the reduction in Eastern freights (canal) and the better supply of vessels here, coupled with light receipts, caused our shippers to take hold much more freely than is their usual wont, though much of the freight-room engaged to-day was for corn which is expected to be delivered on contract to-morrow. Then the shorts bought very freely. Indeed, the short interest for November seemed to be very large, and the idea was general that after all we have heard about big stocks, we probably have less in store than the two and a half million bu of No. 2 reported last Tuesday. There are some people on 'Change who have no great confidence in figures, though the bins have been measured recently. But then the Grain Inspector did *not* measure up the receipts out against that grain, and it is confidentially whispered that, as a result of Mr. Armour doing so in the case of the elevators he has lately taken hold of, he finds himself on the wrong side of the fence, to the tune of, we don't want to say how many, thousands of dollars. It is thought that this amount represents the value of the corn eaten up by the rats during Munn & Scott's lengthy administration. There is no use in blinking the fact that the great uncertainty felt in regard to certain receipts has had much to do with the weakness in corn for some time past, and the restoration of confidence has already been felt in the greater firmness of the market for a day or two past. Seller November opened at 30⅝c, advanced to 31⅛c, and closed at 31@31⅛c. Seller the month sold a shade below, and seller December ⅛c above, November. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 12,000 bu do at 31⅜c; 24,400 bu do at 31¼c; 24,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 122,800 bu do at 31c; 9,600 bu rejected at 30c; 1,600 bu do at 29½c. Total, 206,000 bu.

Oats were in good demand, but chiefly on speculative account, there being no shipping demand, and but little wanted by the local trade. The market averaged about ½c higher. Seller the month sold at 20¾@21c; seller November at 21@21⅛c; and seller December at 22½@22⅝c; all closing with holders at the outside. Rejected was much better. Cash sales were reported of 13,800 bu No. 2 at 21⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 21c; 600 bu do at 20⅝c; 4,200 bu rejected at 17⅝c. Total 23,600 bu.

Rye was quiet but firm at yesterday's advance, owing to light receipts. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 51c, and 400 bu rejected at 46c.

Barley was in good demand and a shade firmer, especially on No. 2, which sold at 62½@63c in ordinary houses, and 60½@61c seller November, closing firm with buyers at the inside. No. 3 was also firm, but not so much wanted, selling at 48@50½c—the inside for Central, and outside for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 63c; 4,800 bu do at 62⅞c; 25,800 bu do at 62½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 51c; 7,600 bu do at 50½c; 4,800 bu do at 50c; 6,000 bu do at 49½c; 5,200 bu do at 49c; 4,800 bu do at 48½c; 800 bu do at 48c; 400 bu rejected at 39c; 3,600 bu do at 38½c; 3,200 bu do at 38¾c; 1,600 bu do at 38c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 700 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 1,300 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 52. Total, 83,000 bu.

The business men of Dallas, in Northern Texas, have organized a "Grain Elevator and Flouring Company," with a capital of $250,000, and evidently mean business. There is room for the enterprise in that region, and it will pay if rightly conducted.

The following amounts of merchandise were exported from the United Kingdom, during the nine months ending Sept. 30, to the United States, destined for the British North American colonies:

	Value.
Apparel	£77,400
Cotton piece goods	462,500
Earthenware, china, &c	6,000
Haberdashery, millinery, embroidery, &c	366,900
Hardware and cutlery	43,500
Linen manufactures	88,400
Silk manufactures	73,600
Woollen and worsted goods	231,700
Worsted stuffs	166,900
Carpets	40,400
Total	£1,582,300

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The recent advances in railroad freight has once more revived the all-important freight transportation question. The advance in eastward freights from Chicago to New York is from 40 to 60 cents per hundred on fourth-class goods. As this covers the whole range of shipments of grain and provisions the results are very serious. This advance is destructive of profits to the Western farmers and forwarders. The amount now received by first holders for grain is so small that it will not pay them to haul it to the railroad depots when the latter are at any distance from the farms. It has already acted as an embargo on the receipts of grain in Chicago and other Western centres, and it now looks as if the grain movement were virtually at an end for the winter, and until the returning spring once more opens the canals. The effects of the advance in railroad freights are intensified by a scarcity and dearness of lake transportation. And to this difficulty the horse-disease intervenes to check interior shipments, threatening even to stop canal towage, at the moment when forwarders are straining every nerve to expedite shipments before the close of navigation, which cannot now be many weeks off.

The advance in railroad freights is only just a little less prejudicial to Eastern than it is to Western interests. New York must feel the effect as well as Chicago. The whole country suffers when anything interferes to prevent the free and cheap interchange of commodities. In this matter the railroad companies consult their own interests exclusively. They are all blocked up with the pressure of local freight usual at this season of the year, and, in order to accommodate it, they advance the rates on the less profitable through freight. This pressure of local freights will probably be only temporary, but it is to be doubted whether the through rates will be reduced when the causes that led to the rise cease to operate. If we mistake not it will be found that the winter freight rates are now established.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ⅛c lower than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.07⅝ seller November, and $1.07½ seller first half; $1.07⅝@1.07½ seller December, closing at $1.07⅝. Corn was easier, selling at 31c seller November, and 31@31⅛c seller December. Two charters were reported for wheat to Buffalo, one at 14½c, and one at 14c. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices are steady and quotable, as follows: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were dull. The offerings are plenty, but only a light demand exists; Navies quoted at $2.50@2.65; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.00. Sales comprise 5 brls prime navy at $2.50; 20 bu medium at $2.00; 27 sacks fair at $1.75.

BUTTER—The demand for this staple continues steadily fair, and notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply a tolerably firm tone pervades the market, and for all grades save perhaps medium, the quoted prices were fully sustained. The inquiry is chiefly for shipment East, and to meet the current wants of local consumers, though considerable purchases are daily made for the Lake Superior and lumber regions. We repeat our quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@16c.

BAGGING—Dealers report no change in the general features of this market. Grain bags are but little inquired for at present, but they are firmly held at the quoted prices, as stocks, which are light, cannot be replenished to sell at lower rates. Burlaps and gunnies are fairly active and steady. Wool sacks remain dull. Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 24c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in fair demand, and without material change in prices. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00 del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	25.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CHEESE—Firmness still characterizes this market. The demand is scarcely as active as it usually is at this season of the year, but dealers look for an increased demand by and by, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, the feeling is firm. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—With the exception of an advance of 50c per ton in Blossburg, there was no change in prices of this article, though the market is exceedingly firm, both for hard and soft varieties, and a further advance is looked for. We now quote: Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.50@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues quiet and unchanged. The advance in poles is sustained, under a good demand and reported scarcity. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair request at $3.25@5.00 for pears; 25@30c for grapes.

EGGS—Were in demand and firmer, at 24@25c for strictly fresh; receipts moderate. Sales include 25 cases at 25c; 125 cases and 2,400 doz. at 24c; 2,000 doz at 22@23c; 700 doz. pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were moderately active, but lower; quotable at 65@70c for live geese; 25@50c for mixed. Sales include 400 lbs prime at 65c; 23 sacks at 65c.

FISH—The fish trade continues active, with prices firm, as previously quoted. Stocks are now in good working order, and a very satisfactory business is doing at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No important change was noticeable in this market, a slight reduction in old figs being the only alteration worthy of mention. Raisins are in active demand, but stocks are liberal, and prices are tending lower. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25@2.30; raisins, new, $2.80@2.90; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@19½c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—Was in better supply, and a fair demand prevailed at yesterday's prices. Sales include 15 doz prairie chickens at $4.25; 15 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 22 doz do at $2.75; 1 doz brant at $4.25; 13 doz small ducks at $1.40; 28 doz quail at $2.12½@2.25; 2 coops at $2.25; 2 doz woodcock at $4.00.

GREEN FRUITS—A more favorable demand for apples prevailed, and prices were strong with an improved tendency. Grapes in light supply and fairly active. Quinces and cranberries improving in demand. Sales comprise 3 cars apples at $2.25 divd; 1 car at $2.12½; 1 do at $2.00; 1 car choice at $2.40; 200 brls at $2.25@2.50; 100 brls at $1.25@2.00; 8 brls quinces at $9.00@10.00; 10 brls do at $7.00@8.00; 50 cases grapes at $3.50@3.75; 20 brls cranberries (Sackett's) at $12.00; 150 brls at $11.00@11.50; 20 brls wild at $8.50@9.00.

GROCERIES—The upward movement of sugar continues, a further advance of ⅛c having been established to-day. The demand is only fair, being chiefly in the shape of small orders to meet current wants, but dealers are bothered not a little to supply their customers. Syrups are active, as are also spices and coffees, but for other goods in the list rule quiet. We revise our list as follows:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23½c; choice do, 22½@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21½c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@19½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14⅝c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13⅝c; granulated, 13¼@13⅜c; A, standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅞@13c; B, 12¾@12⅞c; extra C, 12½@12⅝c; C, No. 2, 12½@12⅛c; yellow C, 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, 11½@11⅝c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11⅝c; fair do, 9½@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4½c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Prairie was in excessive supply, and prices were weak and a shade lower, in consequence. No change was noted in the market for timothy, the demand continuing about equal to the supply and prices ruling comparatively steady. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; do loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50; ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain weak at the late decline. Buyers are only taking a few from day to day, just to supply immediate wants, and stocks are still accumulating. We quote: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11@11½c; cured, 9½@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 60@80c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in fair request among brewers. The supply is ample for present necessities; prices range from 15@30c for Wisconsin, and 28@35c for Eastern.

HONEY—Was in moderate request at 24@30c for choice; strained and common quiet at 15@20c; New York prime, 30@35c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was fairly active, previous quotations being fully sustained, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 4-10@	5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@	5 8-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@	6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@		rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@		rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	19½	@13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEATHER—We quote prices steady, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	28
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, heavy	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	26@	28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	30
"B. A." sole	50@	35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LEMONS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry; prices are without change. We quote $8.50@9.00 for French; Malagas, $7.50@8.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin, zinc, copper, &c., continue to meet with a good inquiry; previous prices being fully maintained.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11⅝c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand. Rates are unchanged and rule as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 10d to 60d, do, $6.25@6.75; 4d do $6.62½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were moderately active and without quotable change:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—The oil trade was fairly active, with little or no variation from former quotations. Carbon was firm, but most other descriptions were easy. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 27½@29c; Carbon, water white, 31c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; do, ice-pressed, 78c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@75c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The following prices were steady:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.90

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Was in moderate demand, prices ruling steady. Sales include 3 coops choice old chickens at $4.00; 8 coops do at $3.50; 30 coops at $3.00@3.25; 4 coops at $2.50; 8 coops turkeys at 10@12c; 380 lbs dressed at 12@12½c; 6 coops geese at $12.00; 2 do plucked at $8.00.

PEAS—Were in fair request and quotable at $1.50 per bu for green, and $1.40 for white.

POTATOES—Peachblows continue in good request and steady. Other varieties are quiet and unchanged. Sales include 2 cars extra at 55c, delivered; 1 car peachblows at 53c, delivered; 4 cars do at 50c, on track; 1 car at 45c; 1 do at 40c, on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in light demand at $2.75@3.50 per brl. Sales include 50 brls at $3.25; 75 brls at $3.00@3.15.

SALT—Is in active demand both on local and interior account with the market firmer at the following prices: Onondaga fine, $2.25; Saginaw fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There were no changes to note. Trade continues good at the annexed list of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅞ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—Were in fair request. Prices unchanged. Timothy ranged from $2.70@3.00; clover, $4.05@5.10; 5.40 for mammoth; flax, $1.50@1.55. Sales include: 180 bags timothy at $3.00; 69 do at $2.80; 152 do at $2.75; 15 at $2.70; 30 at 2.65; 26 common at 2.60; 19 sacks mammoth clover at $5.40; 303 sacks prime clover at $5.10; 85 sacks at $5.00; 32 sacks at $4.95; 20 sacks flax at $1.55.

TEAS—Nothing new was developed in the tea market. Business is good, and former prices are firmly held. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.30; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at the prices given below: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—The following quotations are firmly sustained: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—The demand for this staple is improving, and prices rule steady at the following range:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	28@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@48c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@33c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,338	3,405	589
Tuesday	3,244	3,790	1,217
Wednesday	1,393	4,032	767
Thursday	2,727	6,024	1,362
Total	11,702	17,251	3,932

Following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	668	3,429	190
Tuesday	210	2,294	202
Wednesday	1,160	2,717	....
Total	2,039	8,540	392

The receipts of live stock for the first ten months of 1872, compared with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, as follows:

RECEIVED, 1872.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,990	361,035	42,009
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	58,170	379,785	38,170
April	68,393	189,149	24,771
May	71,700	283,259	16,887
June	63,449	254,714	13,776
July	58,439	212,030	13,819
August	64,463	219,406	18,777
September	66,742	214,728	22,452
October	65,111	229,098	28,287
Total	587,546	2,365,250	260,318

RECEIVED, 1871.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	30,708	300,000	35,111
February	43,299	139,342	43,608
March	44,752	97,058	43,213
April	48,144	71,632	23,379
May	59,217	137,621	23,837
June	52,564	197,480	22,677
July	50,041	165,831	18,022
August	50,593	118,875	24,471
September	53,175	164,749	27,732
October	37,981	161,212	18,632
Total	470,414	1,554,488	269,582

CATTLE—The cattle trade was extremely dull to-day, the slight improvement noticeable in the tone of the market yesterday proving but temporary. The receipts, notwithstanding the discouraging advices that have gone out from this market during the past fortnight, continue large, and, with no improvement in the condition of the seaboard markets, there was no possibility of any change for the better in the condition of the market here. The supply consisted largely of Texas cattle, but trade suffered no drawback on this account, as there was very little inquiry for native stock, and holders were bothered to effect sales even at the low prices now current. Shippers took a few car loads of the best at $5.50@5.75, but most of their purchases were at $3.75@5.00. Packers were in the market, and some large droves fell into their hands, among them 288 averaging 1,016 lbs., at $2.75—sold by Gregory, Strader & Co., and 123 averaging 1,138 lbs. at $4.00—sold by Conger Bros. Stockers and city butchers, also bought to a fair extent of Texas and Cherokee cattle at $2.50@3.75. The market closed dull and weak with the pens full of unsold stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
74	Texas steers	961	$3.80
56	Texas steers	843	3.37½
42	Texas steers	752	3.25
34	thinnish steers	997	3.75
16	stock steers	847	3.00
37	Texas steers	846	3.00
20	Texas steers	1,020	3.20
15	Texas steers	910	3.00
288	Texas steers	1,016	2.75
23	light thin cows	819	2.25
22	Cherokee cows	781	3.45
21	Cherokee cows	825	3.40
32	Texas steers	1,106	3.62½
52	good steers	1,154	5.40
21	Texas steers	969	2.90
15	choice steers	1,268	5.75
15	choice steers	1,302	5.75
10	good steers	1,199	5.37½
78	fair steers	1,107	5.00
18	fair steers	1,151	5.00
14	cows	1,012	4.70
24	cows	888	2.75
20	stockers	1,018	3.87½
120	Texas steers	1,138	4.00
14	cows	1,012	4.00
18	choice steers	1,244	5.75
9	calves	293	4.50
40	stockers	843	3.25
29	cows	800	2.87½
15	cows	1,182	4.50
34	stockers	997	3.75
18	cows	938	3.00
19	cows	988	3.12½
15	stockers	946	3.62½
37	stockers	960	3.50
16	stockers	932	3.40
275	Texas cattle	1,018	3.75
78	Texas cattle	906	2.20

HOGS—The leading features of the hog market were without change in any important particular. The demand, as during the preceding days of the week, was only fairly active, but it exceeded the supply, and the prevalent feeling was, again, one of pronounced firmness. The fresh receipts were 6,024 head, and this number constituted the supply on sale, as there were no stale hogs. The demand for New York, Boston and other Eastern points was fair, and the competition was sufficient to cause a further upward movement of prices, the bulk of the sales being effected at $4.45@4.65—indicating an advance of 5@10c as compared with yesterday's rates. Large receipts are anticipated for to-morrow and Saturday, and a sharp reaction in prices is among the possible results.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
98	294	$4.55	56	276	$4.50	54	239	4.65
49	317	4.65	108	289	4.55	42	260	4.37½
40	318	4.65	91	352	4.65	45	246	4.60
52	268	4.35	94	251	4.55	73	273	4.60
49	260	4.50	51	284	4.55	86	180	4.45
42	254	4.60	48	270	4.25	23	149	3.75
49	320	4.65	108	233	4.50	48	330	4.55
108	233	4.50	51	210	4.45	60	236	4.55
53	239	4.55	52	300	4.55	51	270	4.55
54	323	4.50	108	270	4.55	116	228	4.50
112	286	4.50	33	354	4.70	51	305	4.55
96	263	4.50	49	271	4.30	53	241	4.40
56	233	4.60	51	296	4.60	91	322	4.75
37	252	4.50	53	196	4.60	131	362	4.75
56	266	4.50	108	210	4.60	48	261	4.70

SHEEP—In the sheep market there was little or no change. Buyers were not numerous, nor were their wants many, so that, light as was the supply, the demand was fully satisfied, and the prices current yesterday were no more than sustained. Good to choice mutton qualities sell at $4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs; medium grades at $3.75@4.00, and common at $3.00@3.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.

Vessels were in good demand, and published rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00@....
Muskegon	4.00@....
Green Bay	5.75@6.00
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	5.00@6.00
Grand River	4.00@4.50
Menominee	4.50@5.00
Ludington	4.75@....
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	4.25@4.50
Alpena	6.00@....
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Suamico	6.00@....

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,411	2,816
Shingles, m	2,320	2,191
Lath, m	1,205	303

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	2,196	1,005
Shingles, m	1,984	3,036
Lath, m	50	37

LUMBER AFLOAT—The offerings were fair, but there was a very small attendance of buyers, and the number of sales that were made is not known, as buyers, for reasons known only by themselves, probably the present low rates of lumber afloat, have not recorded their sales for two or three days past. Joists and scantling were firm at $11.50@11.85. A shingles were still firm at $3.00@3.10. Prices closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$16.50@19.50
Common strips and boards	13.50@16.00
Common mixed lumber	11.50@12.50
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.10
Lath	3.25
Pickets	7.75@ 8.50

AT THE YARDS—There were no new developments at the yards to-day; both city and country buyers were in light attendance. Prices were moderately easy as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.87½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@48.00
Black walnut	28.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in., grooved and matched	75.00
Axels	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	50@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	10.00@15.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....Oct. 31.

Schr Arrow, Holland, 53 cds wood.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 470 bars railroad iron, 397 pkgs fish, 70 tons pig iron and sundries.

Bark Golden West, Erie, 800 tons coal.

Scow Levi Mann, South Haven, 25 m staves, 23 cds bark.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 100 brls pork, 73 tubs butter, 222 bags seed, 19 boxes fish, 34 bu potatoes and sundries.

Schr Gem, White Lake, 30 m lumber, 126 m lath.

Schr Persia, Alpena, 165 m lumber.

Scow Fisher, Willetts Pier, 30 cds wood.

Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.

Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 20 m shingles.

Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 90 m lumber.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 289 pkgs fish, 672 bars railroad iron, 80 tons pig iron.

Stmr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

Stmr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Barge M. Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.

Prop Raleigh, Port Oneida, 8 cds wood.

Prop East, Milwaukee, sundries.

Stmr Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 50 m lumber, 75 cds wood.

Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh, 67 pkgs fish, 326 bxs corn, and sundries.

Bark Oneonta, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Ebenezer, Muskegon, 115 cds slabs.

Schr E. M. Davidson, Erie, 650 tons coal.

Schr G. D. Norris, Cleveland, 475 tons coal.

Schr H. Blood, Kewaunee, 110 cds wood.

Scow A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 75 cds wood.

Scow H. Fredericks, Holland, [illegible]

Barge Golden [illegible], Muskegon, 240 m lumber.

CLEARED ....Oct. 31.

Schr A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 74 brls flour and sundries.

Schr M. F. Merrick, Ogdensburgh, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 2,160 bu corn.

Schr Potomac, Collingwood, 9,545 bu corn, 4,979 bu oats, 75 brls pork.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 30 green hides, and sundries.

Prop Shickiuna, Montreal, 16,500 wheat.

Prop Huron City, Alpena, 12,000 bu oats, 5,500 bu corn, 450 brls flour.

Prop Huron City, 20 brls pork, 20 brls beef, sundries.

Schr Jennie Mullen, Oswego, 13,016 bu corn.

Schr James Couch, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn.

Schr Lady Dufferin, Collingwood, 21,316 bu corn.

Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 12 brls flour, 200 bu oats.

Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 23,000 bu barley.

Schr R. C. Crawford, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.

Schr Hoboken, Ogdensburgh, 20,650 bu corn.

Schr A. Boody, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.

Schr Jura, Cleveland, 15,000 bu wheat.

Schr Owasco, Buffalo 21,126 bu corn.

Schr Prince Alfred, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.

Bark Mary E. Perew, Buffalo, 23,100 bu corn.

Barge N. N. Standart, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.

Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.

Bark Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.

Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.

Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Active, unchanged. Buffalo rates 14c on wheat, 13c on corn; Oswego 19c on corn; Kingston 17c on corn, 18c on wheat. To Boston *via* Western Transportation Company's steamers, 38c on corn. Grand Trunk and Northern Transportation steamers not on the market. The engagements were: To Oswego—Schr Jennie Mullen (yesterday p. m.), corn at 18½c; schr Comanche (to-day), corn at 19c. To BUFFALO—Schrs A. P. Nichols, Oswego, and St. Lawrence (yesterday p. m.), corn on p. t. To-day—Schr Mary Collins, Cleveland, Josephine, Millard Filmore, and D. S. Austin, wheat at 14c; schr Lake Forest, R. C. Crawford, J. Bigler, Kate Darley, Wenona, Prince Alfred, H. Bissell, F. J. King, [illegible], Groton, all corn at 13c. To NEW YORK—[illegible] Java, barley through rate. Total capacity equal to 91,000 bu wheat, 233,000 bu corn, and [illegible] bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Grain freights [illegible] but quiet, at an advance of 1c. Charters: [illegible] Buffalo—Schr Jas. Garrett, wheat at 14c. [illegible] Oswego—Schr West Side, wheat at 19c. [illegible] ber freights have been lower for several [illegible] past, but are a trifle firmer to-day.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—Grain vessels are in [illegible] supply, and rates do not more than hold [illegible]. Charters: Schr Melrose, wheat to Oswego, [illegible] 15c; schr Lincoln Dall, wheat to Oswego, [illegible] Friday at current rates.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—From the west, cloudy.

—The river is fairly lined with vessels of all descriptions.

—The steam barge D. W. Powers, laden with iron ore, from Marquette, arrived at Detroit Friday disabled in her machinery, and is detained there for repairs.

—Thomas Christopher, a seaman of [illegible] habits, and mate of the tug Eadell, got up in his sleep a few nights since and walked overboard while lying in Kingston, and was drowned.

—The schooner Maple Leaf, owned by [illegible] Pike, of Bayfield, was found ashore on [illegible] ale minus her sails, rigging, cabin, and [illegible]. The crew were taken off by a scow.

—Vessel Captains should bear in mind that on and after the 21st inst., the light on [illegible] and was changed from a fixed red to a [illegible] white light, and the light on the Caisson [illegible] lee Spit was changed from a fixed white to a revolving white light.

—The United States screw survey steamer Little Ada has arrived at Detroit, from the River St. Lawrence, where she has been employed in surveying for the past four months. She will now, it is expected, retire to her winter quarters after a good summer's work.

—The barge Sophia Smith, recently the schooner of that name, was on Wednesday night, the 23d inst., run into by the steam barge Sarah E. Sheldon, and damaged to the extent of [illegible], while the former was lying alongside the dock in Cleveland harbor. She was only saved from sinking by her lines parting.

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 29th, has the following:

The brig Queen of the North is at Clark's shipyard for repairs. The propeller Benton, from Tawas and Saginaw, passed down yesterday with a full cargo and a number of passengers. The schooner Harriet Ross, coal laden, was reported hard aground on Fighting Island yesterday afternoon; and the schooner Iroquois, lumber laden, was also reported aground on Stony Island reef, and lightening her cargo.

George W. Pontine, ship-builder at Port Burwell, Ont., has contracted to build a canal-sized schooner of 350 tons burthen, or about [illegible] bushels capacity. Her model will be first-class, and the vessel of very superior construction. She will be ready for business on the opening of navigation next season. A tow barge of full canal size is also in process of construction, and another vessel's keel will soon be laid. A large number of workmen will be employed there this coming winter.

Hyslop & Ronald, ship-builders at Chatham, Ont., have the contract for building a large steam barge of 200 feet keel, intended for the Lake Superior freight traffic, and are to have her in readiness for business on the opening of navigation next spring. The same gentlemen have also the contract for getting up the engines for the same steamer. At the same town Chisholm & Simpson, shipbuilders, are engaged to build two propellers for the freight and passenger traffic between Sarnia and Duluth, and to run in connection with Beattie & Co.'s steamers Cumberland and Manitoba, which will be [illegible] feet keel, and otherwise well-proportioned and fleet goers. The engines and centre machinery for both these boats will be got up by Hamilton, and will be ready for business by the commencement of the coming season.

The barge James Couch, with 52,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo, ran aground near Madison street bridge yesterday afternoon, at about [illegible] o'clock. Four or five tugs were working around her for two hours, and finally succeeded in wiggling her off.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*1:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	*7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	†9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Freight and Ticket Office, 108 Washington-st.

Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MARRIAGE.

...d, Josephine, Millard Filmore, and D. S. ... wheat at 14c; schr Lake Forest, B. C. ... J. Bigler, Kate Darley, Wenona, ... H. Russell, F. J. King, ... all corn at 13c. To New York— ... barley through rate. Total capacity ... 91,000 bu wheat, 233,000 bu corn, and 55,000 barley.

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The schooner Maple Leaf, owned by R. D. ... of Bayfield, was found ashore on Isle Royale ... minus her sails, rigging, cabin, and caboose ... crew were taken off by a scow.

Vessel Captains should bear in mind that on ... after the 21st inst., the light on False Island ... was changed from a fixed red to a fixed ... light, and the light on the Caisson at ... oit was changed from a fixed white to a ... ing white light.

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Winter Arrangement.

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MARRIAGE.

Should a Girl or Her Parents Choose Her Husband?

From the London Saturday Review.

The controversy as to which is the best of the two methods of marrying one's daughter in use in France and England respectively has not yet been decided by any preponderating evidence. Whether the parents,—especially the mother,—ought to find a husband for a daughter, or whether the girl, young and inexperienced as she is, should seek one for herself, with the risk of not knowing her own mind in the first place, and that of not understanding the real nature of the man she chooses in the second,—these are the two principles contended for by the rival methods; and the battle is still going on. The truth is, the worst of either is so infinitely bad that there is nothing to choose between them; and the same is true, inversely, of the best. When things go well the advocates of the particular system involved sing their pæans, and show how wise they were; when they go ill, the opponents hold their condemnation, and say, "We told you so."

The French method is based on the theory that a woman's knowledge of the world, and a mother's intimate acquaintance with her daughter's special temper and requirements, are likely to be better guides in the choice of a husband than the callow fancy of a girl. It is assumed that she will be able to separate the reality from the appearance, to winnow the grain from the chaff. She will appraise at its true value a fascinating manner with a shaky moral character at its back, and a handsome face will go for little when the evidence of the family lawyer proves the poverty of the family purse. To the girl, a fluent tongue, flattering ways and a taking presence would have included everything in heaven and earth that a man should be; and no dread of future poverty, no evidence of the bushels of wild oats sown broadcast, would have convinced her that Don Juan was a *mauvais parti* and a scamp into the bargain. Again, the mother usually knows her daughters' dispositions better than the daughters themselves, and can distinguish between different idiosyncracies and their respective needs as no young people are able to do.

Laura is romantic, sentimental, imaginative; but Laura cannot mend a stocking or make a shirt; her hands are small gloves, six—and her fingers are like tobacco-stoppers. She has no power of endurance, no persistency of temper, and no executive ability; but she falls in love with a younger son just setting out to seek his fortune in Australia; and, if she is allowed, full of enthusiasm and delight, she marries him, and goes out with him. In a year's time she is dead, literally killed by hardship; or if she has vitality enough to survive the hard experience of roughing it in the bush, she collapses into a wretched, haggard, faded woman, prematurely old, hopeless and dejected, the miserable victim of circumstances, sinking under a burden too heavy for her to bear. Now a French mother would have foreseen all these dangers, and have provided against them. She would have known the unsubstantial quality of Laura's romance, and the reality of her physical weakness and incapacity. She would have kept her out of the sight and hearing of that fascinating younger son just off for Australia to dig out his rough fortunes in the bush; and would have quietly assigned her to some conventional well endowed man of mature age, who might not exactly be a soul's ideal, whose rheumatism would probably make him afraid of the moonlight, but who would have taken care of the poor little frail body, dressed it in dainty gowns and luxurious furs, given it a soft couch to lie on, and a luxurious carriage to drive in, and have provided it with food convenient and ease unbroken. And, in the end, Laura would have found that mamma was right, and knew what was best for her; and that her elderly-looking, middle-aged care-taker was a better husband for her than would have been the adventurous young Adonis, who could have given her nothing better than a shakedown of dried leaves, a deal box for an arm-chair, and a mug of brick tea for the sparkling wines of her home. It may be a humiliating confession to make, but the old saying about poverty coming in at the door and love flying out of the window is true in all cases where there is not strength enough to rough it; for the body holds the spirit captive, and, however willing the one may be, the weakness of the other conquers in the end.

An adventurous, would be as one smothered in the leaves as the wife of a rich man in England. The dull monotony of conventional life would half madden her, and her uncompromising temper would break out in a thousand eccentricities, and make her countless enemies. Let her go to the bush if you like. She is of the stamp which bears heroes, and her sons would be a stalwart race, fit for the work before them. The wise mother who had it in hand to arrange the future of her daughters would take care to find her a man and a fortune which would utilize her energy and courage; but Sophia, if left to herself, might, perhaps, fall in love with some cavalry officer of good family and expectations, whose present "dash" would not have to be exchanged for the stereotyped respectabilities of the owner of a place where, as his wife, her utmost limit would be riding to hounds and taking off the prize for croquet.

Such well-fitting arrangements as these are the ideal of the French system; just as the union of two hearts, the one soul finding its companion soul, and both living happily ever after, is the ideal of the English system.

Against the French lies the charge of the sale, for so much money, of a young creature who has not been allowed a choice, scarcely the sad law of rejection; against the English, there is the cruelty of suffering a girl's foolish fancy to destroy her whole life, and the absurdity of treating such a fancy as a fact. For the French there is the plea of the enormous power of instinct and habit, and that really it signifies but little to a girl what man she marries, provided only that he is kind to her, and that she has not fallen in love with anyone else, as she is sure to love the first presented. For the English there is the counter-plea of individual rights and independent choice, and that women do not love by instinct, but by sympathy. The French make great account of the absolute virginity in heart of the young girl they marry; few Frenchmen would think they had got the kind of woman warranted if they married one who had been engaged two or three times already, and to whose affianced lovers had been accorded the familiarities which people in England hold innocent and as matters of course. The English, in return, demand a more absolute fidelity after marriage, and are generous enough about false starts before. To them the contract is more a matter of free choice than it is in France; consequently failure in carrying out the stipulation carries with it more reproach. The French, taking into consideration that the wife had nothing whatever to say to the bargain which gave her away, are inclined to be more lenient when the theory of conjugal love fails to work, and the individuality of the woman expresses itself in an after choice; always provided, of course, that appearances are respected, and that no scandal is created.

Among the conflicting rights and wrongs of the two systems, it is very difficult to say which is the better, which the wiser. If it seems a terrible thing to marry a girl without her consent, or without any more knowledge of the man with whom she is to pass her life than can be got by once or twice seeing him in formal conclave, it seems quite as bad to let her roam about the world at the age when instincts are strongest and their reason weakest, open to the flatteries of fools and the prey of professed lady-killers, the object of the intentions by men who mean nothing but the amusement ... subjects for erotic anatomists to ... pleasure. Who among our girls ... goes to absolutely untouched heart to ... marries? Her former predilection ... a dream, a fancy—still it was ... and there are few wives who, in their little ... moments of irritation, do not feel, ... had married my first love, he ... have treated me so." Perhaps ... wise man does not care ... these baseless thoughts; but all men ... wise, and to some a spiritual condition ... a physical fact. Others, however, ... themselves for what has gone ... if they can but secure what follows ... imagine that most men would ... know their wives' dreams, and that ... however shadowy, is not the less a ... specially desired by the average ...

The independence of life and free intercourse between young men and maidens is, in ... dangerous in England, what must ... America, where anything like chaperonage is unknown, and where girls and boys ... without a mamma or a guardian ... where engaged couples live under ... roof for months at a time, also without ... or a guardian; and where the ... take the young women about on ... expeditions alone, and no harm thought ... ? Is human nature really different ... from what it is in the Old World? ... sons in truth like Erin's of old ... good, or so cold?" It is a ... of acceptance to us who are ... to regard our daughters as ... to be taken care of; if not ... as the French regard theirs, yet ... and certainly not to be left too much to themselves with only young men for their guardians. They are our lambs, and we look out for wolves. To be sure the comparative paucity of women in the United States, and the conviction which every girl has that she may pretty well make her own choice, helps to keep matters straight. That is easy to be understood. There is no temptation to eat green berries in an orchard full of ripe fruit. But if this is true of America, then the converse must be true of England, where the redundancy of women is one of the most patent facts of the time, and where consequently they cannot so well afford to indulge that pride of person which hesitates among many before selecting one. In America this pride of person itself erects something of a barrier between the wolves and the lambs; but where the very groundwork of it is wanting, as in England, it behooves the natural guardians to be more on the watch, and to take care of those who cannot take care of themselves. Whether or not that care should be carried to the extent to which French parents carry theirs, and especially in the matter of making the marriage for the daughter, and not letting her make it for herself, we leave an open question. Perhaps a little modification in the practice of both nations would be the best for all concerned. Without trusting quite so much to instinct as the French, we might profitably deny a little more than we do to the independent choice of those who are too young and too ignorant to know what they want; or what they have got when they have chosen; and without letting their young girls run all abroad without direction, the French might, in turn, allow them some kind of human preference, and not treat them as mere animals, bound to be grateful to the hand that feeds them, and docile to the master that governs them.

England's Young Nobles—Effects of the False Position in Which They Are Placed.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A great deal of the licentiousness of aristocratic families arises from the false position in which the young nobles are placed during all the earlier part of their lives, while waiting to enter upon their estates and occupation. They must be idle. It is unconventional for them to engage in any business or profession. Just in the proportion that they are clever and vigorous there is a probability that their powers will run to waste or be spent upon improper excitements. I have in mind as I write a young Lord of a great deal of wit and force, who for some time kept the neighborhood in which he lived in a perpetual scandal by his behavior. He was in the habit of playing the coarsest practical jokes on anybody, and when he had nothing else to do, would go around a village at night ringing door-bells. He was a very strong young man physically, and on one occasion, when he was passing by a country gentleman's house he stopped to speak to the ostler. Observing that the ostler was a strong fellow, the idea struck him that he would like to have a pugilistic encounter with him: "My good fellow," said the Lord, "I should like to have I fight with you. I think I can lick you." "I dunno 'o you be," answers the hostler, "but you must be the best man in these parts if ye can lick me." "Very well," says the Lord, "let's go at it, and if you can whip me I'll give you £5." And at it, there in the stable-yard, they went for half an hour, at the end of which his Lordship was fairly used up. The ostler had to take him home in a wagon, and was in much consternation and anxiety when he found that the pulpy mass he was conveying had to be confided to weeping relations at a neighboring castle. However, his Lordship recovered slowly, and no sooner was he able to do anything than he sent the ostler who had punished him not £5 but £50. Well, after that his Lordship got into various scrapes and was brought up in the Police Court several times. But suddenly, by the death of Lord W., in Ireland, he came into the occupation of immense Irish estates, and I believe he now has the reputation of being one of the most faithful, excellent and philanthropic noblemen that has ever lived in that country. So soon as he had something to do he became a man. It is a rather droll circumstance that when he came into possession he sent for the ostler who had thrashed him, and gave him a high position on his estates. Not long ago this eccentric nobleman had his neck broken by the fall of his horse, and he was deeply lamented by the poor of his neighborhood.

Alexis in Asia—His Reception by the Maharajah of Johore—Battle Between a Tiger and a Buffalo.

The *Straits Observer*, dated at Singapore on the 7th of September, supplies the following report of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia to the Maharajah of Johore, and of his reception by the Eastern potentate:

"The Pluto left this port for Johore early on the 29th ult., with a number of gentlemen from Singapore, and, having taken on board some officers from the Russian man-of-war, proceeded to the scene of action, arriving at Johore, after a fine passage, at about 11 a. m. The Maharajah had made every preparation for the reception of Prince Alexis.

"For the projected tiger and buffalo contention there had been created two ring fences of stout nibong trees, one within the other. At one end of the interval between them was the tiger, the other the buffalo, the latter behind a drop scene of sail cloth, and the former behind one of plank. Over the centre place was a platform erected, manned by natives, who were appointed to raise the curtains in front of the two leading performers at the appointed signal. The Prince having arrived, and the audience all expectation, the two curtains were drawn up or raised, and stripes and buff stood *vis a vis*.

"The tiger seemed only wishful to immediately sneak away, but the buffalo charged her (a female one) at once, knocking her about dreadfully. Every endeavor was made to rouse the courage of the tiger, but it was of no avail. At last, by means of rope and pulley, the tiger was raised by the neck and let fall upon the back of the buffalo, and, after making a last grasp at his neck, fell off, and was immediately butted and pounded to death by the enraged buffalo.

"It is reported that a bottle of arrack was previously given to the buffalo and some opium to the tigress, in order to raise the mettle of the one and tone down the ferocity of the other. This appears to have been totally unnecessary, as it evidently spoiled the matter in the very outset. It would evidently be much better on a future occasion to leave each animal to its own resources, without the use of stimulants on either side. The tiger should have every encouragement in such case. The buffalo has the advantage of the tiger even in its native jungle, unless particular circumstances favor the latter, and even then the eventual chances are much in favor of the former."

An Immense Snow-Plow.

The Union Pacific Railroad is making preparations for the winter, and are determined to do all in their power to prevent the recurrence of the snow-blockades. At their shops in Omaha, they are building a snow-plow, a description of which we get from the *Bee* of that city. When finished, this plow will be the largest and most powerful in the world:

The trucks on which it is built are very heavy and strong, and were cast especially for this plow. The platform on the trucks is 22 feet long, and 10 feet 6 inches wide, and is composed of solid oak timbers, 8 by 16 inches. The timbers are held together by 10 iron bolts, 1¼ inches in diameter, which run crosswise. This solid bed is fastened to the transom beams by 40 bolts, 20 over each truck. The inclined slide, placed on the platform, is 22 feet long, and slopes at an angle of 30 degrees, and is held firmly to the bed by 40 ... and is supported from behind by inclined posts, 6 feet long, 8 inches wide, and sixteen inches thick. The entire length from the rear of the platform to the end of the slide is 32 feet. The slide is to be ironed, and an immense plow, of the ordinary shape, 18 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 5 feet high, and covered with iron 3-16 of an inch thick, is to be securely placed upon it. On the point of this plow there is to be an iron plate, steel-pointed, 11 feet long, and 4 feet wide. This plate of course runs across the track, and only an inch above it.

The rear of the platform will be boxed in, making a room 12 feet high, 11 feet wide, and 10 feet long, for the purpose of keeping the snow out. It will be furnished with a door, so that, if necessary, it can be loaded with iron.

The monster will weigh 50 tons, and will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. The cost will be over $5,000.

Odo Russell.

From the New York World.

We observe that some of our contemporaries are sadly bothered about the proper prefix of the name of the present English Ambassador at Berlin. "Mr." Odo Russell has ceased to exist. The Queen, by "letters-patent," has been pleased to grant to that gentleman, since the accession of his elder brother, Mr. Hastings Russell, to the estates and title of Duke of Bedford, the "title by courtesy and the precedence of a Duke's younger son." Under these letters, "Mr." Odo Russell has become "Lord" Odo Russell, and will be henceforth so designated and known. The father of Lord Odo Russell was Lord William Russell, the second son of the sixth Duke of Bedford and elder brother of Lord John Russell, since raised to the peerage as Earl Russell. Lord William Russell was murdered many years ago by his valet, a Frenchman named Courvoisier. It is a wise provision of the English law that the sons of the younger son of a peer sink back into the Commons. As the eighth Duke of Bedford recently died without heirs of his body, the eldest son of his uncle, Lord William, Mr. Hastings Russell, has succeeded as ninth Duke of Bedford, and the brothers of the present Duke, Mr. Odo and Mr. Arthur Russell, now bear by courtesy the title of "Lord."

Madame Lucca's Husband.

Reports in the journals of Berlin, New York, and other cities, regarding the relations existing between Madame Pauline Lucca and her husband, are very contradictory. The *Home Journal*, of New York City, which never speaks without good authority, settles the question in the following paragraph:

"Baron Von Rhaden, the husband of Madame Lucca, a distinguished military officer in the Austrian service, has obtained leave of absence from his Government, and will join his wife in New York early in December. Madame Lucca is impatient for the arrival of her spouse, and speaks of him in very loving terms, describing him as a man of military bearing, fine *physique*, and handsome features."

The Cattle Fever in Illinois.

From the Hillsboro Monitor, Oct. 26.

John H. Beatty, Esq., living near Nokomis, in this (Montgomery) county, purchased a couple of car-loads of Texas cattle, and put them on his farm last harvest. They ran with quite a number of his own cows, and no appearance of the disease until, a week or two ago, he put in some 150 steers that he had pasturing, and turned them together. Up to Monday noon he had lost 40 head, and more sick. When our informant left his loss was over $2,000, and the "end was not yet."

LATER—Since the above was in type, we learn that seven additional head have died.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

The World does not Contain a Medicinal preparation which has obtained a more wide-spread and deserved popularity than the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Since its introduction to public notice more than twenty years ago, it has been constantly used for every kind of disease or injury of man or beast which can be affected by a local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 4-STORY RESIDENCE, North LaSalle-st., south of Schiller; modern improvements; terms reasonable. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 6 Custom House.

TO RENT—NOS. ..., ..., AND ... WEST MADISON-st., at $60 and $50 per month; two-story frame, 10 rooms, with water, gas, bath-room, &c. Immediate possession. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 13, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling (new) Nos. 153 and 155 Hermes-st., near LaSalle. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS AND UNfinished basement ... Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park, $25 a month. Apply at ... West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 26 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Union Park. SELDEN FISH, 171 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 669 SOUTH CLARK-ST., including store with 5 rooms, $40 per month. Inquire of M. KLING & CO., 670 South Clark.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA—FURNISHED HOUSE of 7 rooms, stable, and out-buildings; will rent until May 1, 1873. Address X 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 5 ROOMS LARGE LOT 45 MINutes' ride, $15; where you can live comfortably, cheaply and with good neighbors. Can sell house and corner lot on monthly payments, $30. EDMUND G. STILES, 276 East Madison-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HANDSOME TWO STORY and basement brick house; also barn. Possession immediately. Rent, $125 per month. 17 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE 8 ROOMS, 283 PARK-AV.; $60. Cottage 5 rooms on Adams-st., west of Western-av., $25. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, GOOD HOUSE. ALSO one at Maywood, and one at Thatcher. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY HOUSE. Twenty-eighth-st. ... Dickson-st. ... [illegible] MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, THREE OR SIX rooms, with marble mantel and grate, closets, and water-closets, gas fixtures, in the new marble-front building 219 South Clark-st. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON WENTWORTH-av., near Forty-fourth-st., $12 a month each. F. R. WILSON, 34 South Clinton-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM, with use of parlors and piano, in a private German family, suitable for one or two gentlemen; those musically inclined preferred. Apply 266 Third-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR TO GENTLEMEN only; fire, gas, and care, $20 per month. Also small room. Apply at 207 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AT 461 NORTH LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at southwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Inquire of H. H. HALL, 153 West Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and double, at 327 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. All modern improvements.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen only. 147 and 149 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with hot and cold water. Inquire at 345 Fulton-st., in the basement.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, furnished or unfurnished, without board; modern conveniences. 1095 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY NO. 42 GOETHE-st., either 4 or 6 rooms and closets to suit. Inquire of J. G. LANGGUTH, optician, 154 State-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON first floor, very convenient for housekeeping, $30 a month, 738 Lake-st. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR A GENTLEman, at 229 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON LOWER FLOOR, WITH closets, pantry, and in order, at 250 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 226 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOM, 46 WEST MADISON-ST., up-stairs, opposite Sherman House; $15. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE, UNFURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or together, at 229 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at 709 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A LADY, A NICELY FURNISHED room, with clothes closet, gas and water, up one flight, near corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. Address MRS. EMMA LEDGER, P. O.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS; ALSO A SINGLE FURnished or unfurnished room in a private family. Apply at 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, ENTIRE second story of 550 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor bedroom, at 735 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR LARGE ROOMS WITH TWO closets, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, FURNISHED room, with gas and fire; $4 per week. Call after 12 o'clock. 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN SUITE OR SEPArate, now occupied by Dr. Lewis as a dental depot; also 3 rooms in same building for sleeping rooms; 340 West Madison, Thompson Block; 9 rooms in Cole's Block; 20 rooms in Davy's Block, northwest corner Green and Madison. By D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate and House-Renting Agents, 183 West Madison-st.:
285, 307, and 309 West Madison, near Halsted.
Two stores on Madison-st., opposite Carpenter.
Three stores, northwest corner Ann and Madison.
223 West Randolph.
123 West Madison.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE IN THE NEW MARble-front building No. 219 South Clark-st., between VanBuren and Harrison-sts., a very good location and a low rent. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE STORE 376 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 378 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Jackson. Nice store; good location and cheap rent. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—Large office first floor; large basement 62 by 70; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 45 by 57 and 45 by 65—all corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st., by CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, VERY cheap, at 504 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—148 STATE-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 41 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES 227 AND 229 JACKSON-ST., between Franklin and Market-sts.; new; either as one store or two. Inquire at 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 67 and 69 Clark-st., opposite Court House:
A valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with encumbrances, for good unencumbered property.
Also, a fine place at Lake Forest, for city property; will assume some encumbrance.
Also a new house and large lot at Maywood, for which unimproved city property will be taken as first payment.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR DRYGOODS, BOOTS AND shoes, furniture, etc., a farm in Kansas, within a few miles of Ottawa. Address R 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, CITY PROPERTY IN exchange for a fine fruit farm in South Illinois. Address POMONO, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 5-YEAR OLD sorrel mare (sound; can go in three minutes) for a light, single road wagon. Apply at 372 Wabash-av., Rooms 5 and 6.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement frame house, with 25 feet of ground, on Wabash-av., just south of Eighteenth-st.
A very nice brick ... stone front house on Twenty-fourth-st., east of South Park-av.
The new first-class stone front house, No. 234 Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st.
The English basement, brown stone front house, No. 1267 Indiana-av.
A first-class 3-story brick house, with 30 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.
A nice marble front house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 324 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—(IMPROVED)—
Wabash-av., 3 new houses at bargains.
Second-st., house, barn and lot, $1,400.
Bucker-st., 2 cottages and lot, $2,400.
Bucker-st., 3 good houses and lot, $4,000.
Bucker-st., new 2-story house and lot, $3,500.
Barnfield-st., 2 ... house and lot, $4,000.
Henry-st., ..., house and lot, $1,400.
MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—(UNIMPROVED)—
Second-st., 5 lots at $700.
West Indiana-st., near Noble, lot $2,500.
West Indiana-st., 10 lots at $1,200.
Chicago-av., 4 lots at $900.
Diller-st., 2 lots at $800.
10 lots near Humboldt Park at $500.
... lots near Milwaukee-av., $400 to $700.
MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.—A new 6-room cottage on Hubbard-st., near Western-av., water and sidewalks, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 15 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, MARBLE front house, with modern improvements, fronting upon Ellis Park. Also, house and lot upon West Jackson-st., near Morgan. Must be sold. Title perfect; abstract to date. F. H. LONG, Nos. 139 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FRANKLIN-ST., 40x80 FEET, between Lake and Randolph, east front; only $425 per front foot. Greatest bargain offered in this market. Also, acre-acre property. Ashland-av. and Forty-second-st. Title perfect; abstract to date. F. H. LONG, Nos. 139 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, 50 feet on Wabash-av., near Douglas-av. 72 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. BARKER & WAIT, 63 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 67 and 69 Clark-st., opposite Court House.
1 acres near Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st., $20,000.
Large house and lot, 68x177 feet to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $12,000.
House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000.
Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500.
Also, other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON LONG TIME monthly payments; on Thirty-second, just east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 573 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 168x150 FEET SOUTH-east corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.; terms to suit. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms; $300 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES, BY F. & M. CAMPBELL, 146 East Madison-st., Room 15, varying from $1,000 to $22,000 each, containing from 4 to 20 rooms.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE WITH LOT on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne. Terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 188 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR TO TEN LOTS SPLENDIDLY located for manufacturing purposes, or coal and wood yard, adjoining the Northwestern Railway, east of Western-av., offered at great bargain for one week only. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—4 MARBLE FRONT DWELLINGS, ON Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., at a bargain; all modern improvements. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$900—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT, 2½ m. on South Side, price $3,000, by M. WATSON, Room 16, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID INVESTMENT—40 ACRES near street cars, adjoining a subdivision in which lots (costing by our acre price $100) sell at $400 to $800. W. P. JONES, 162 La Salle, Room 16, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTHWESTERN-AV., LOTS on Flournoy-st., $300; lots on Lexington-st., near Polk, $2,100. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, 25X127, FULTON-ST.—first east of ...; $2,000, only $200 down, balance monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8 ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT ON Twenty-sixth-st., only $3,000, $800 cash and balance easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. HOUSE HUNTERS attention. Large fine house and barn, large grounds, north of Twenty-second-st.; it must be sold soon; a great bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST CORNER ON ADAMS-ST., northeast corner Morgan, 118 feet on Adams by 45 on Morgan, with three buildings. Owner leaving for Europe, owing to sickness, and will give a bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ... Leavitt. Only $800 worth $1,000. Only a few left. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE THOSE BARGAINS—NEW house and lot, Count-st., near Fulton, $2,800. Small cottage and lot, Hubbard-st., near Wood, $2,000. Also, Shotto-st., near Polk, $2,150. Park-av., near Staunton, $3,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 SIXteenth-st., just west of Halsted; also, house with stable, lot 50x120, corner South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st., on monthly payments. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 34 South Union-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1038 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply at Barber Shop southeast corner Twenty-second-st., and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., Room 3, Otis Block—Cheap—
Twenty cottage, 6 rooms, with barn, lot 25x125 feet, No. 700 Washington-av., $3,500.
Egan-av., near Ellis, new house, large lot, and very easy payments.
A few large lots left on Taylor-st., only $1,000 each.
One acre near Humbolt boulevard, $1,800.
Ten acres Milwaukee-av., $1,000 per acre.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. AND TWENTY-fifth-st.—50x155 feet southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH—LOT 71x150 FEET on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBARD AND WALlace-sts., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $800 and $800. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST, NORTH, AND South Sides, varying in price according to location. Only five left, near California, on Wilcox and Monroe-sts. Call soon. 146 East Madison-st., Room 15. Terms very easy.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR LAKE ON Brooke-st., Oakland. Furnace, barn, furniture. House in good order. Easy payments and immediate possession. 2-story frame in good order, corner Egan and Lake-avs.; $8,000; 100x136, and 2-story frame house on Lake-av., near Hyde Park depot; only $6,000; easy terms; $100 cash. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US TO NORMAL PARK, Englewood, select choice lots close to station, and fine residences, for $300, monthly payments, without interest; also, beautiful new houses, large lots, fronting park, 1-5 cash. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OR EXCHANGE FOR A West Side city residence, my very choice home in Wheaton, near the College; large grounds, evergreens, fine orchard with all kinds of fruit, good wells, etc. GEO. P. KIMBALL, northeast corner Clinton and Washington-sts., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—CHOICE RESIDENCE property and vacant lots. I make a specialty of property in this town. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY H. J. ARNOLD—2 houses and lots on Madison-av., near Bowen-st., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, 10 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., Boulevard, near Halsted-st. G. W. MILLER, 97 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 3¼ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 504 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE OF LAND AT WASHington Heights, on 100-foot street; trees in front; $250; $50 cash, balance five years at 6 per cent. O. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD. WE OFFER 2 NEW houses on favorable terms, in a good location, near station, schools, and depot. Save your rent, and own a home at Englewood, where you have the choice of 21 daily passenger trains to and from the city, with commutation fare at $3 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., 66 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 ACRES LYING ON the C. B. & Q. R. R., one-half mile west of Lawndale. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 106 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—10 ACRES FRONTing east on Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A NICE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and a large lot for $1,800, on very easy payments. Inquire at 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, divided into 48 lots, near the depot and school. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD for $4,500 cash. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH and west of city limits, very cheap, and easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 365 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, AND ONE of 160 acres; good land, and all under cultivation, in Illinois, three hours' ride from Chicago; prices low and terms easy; will exchange for other property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 35 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN TWO RIVERS, WIS.; good for shipyard. Inquire of JOHN A. GERLACH, 612 Vliet-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE OR trade for city property, improved or unimproved. We have one of 1,700 acres; 100 timber, 1,600 into crops this year. Choice farm, 2 miles to depot. Can give long time; no incumbrance. Would sell stock, tools, etc. Now is your time. Inquire at 146 East Madison-st., Room ...

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $6,000 to $10,000, in exchange for unimproved lots and cash. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN. 379 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN PRESCRIPTION CLERK who talks the language fluently. Call at 330 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND STEADY BOOKkeeper for a machine shop; must have good reference. Address W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER; MUST understand his business, and have the very best of recommendations. To the right person a good permanent situation will be given. THE GOWEN MARBLE COMPANY, No. 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN A retail clothing store. Apply at 230 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 18 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOUR MEN FOR CUTTING BEEF, at No. 8 Davis-st., one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars.

WANTED—TWO SOBER MEN, ACCUSTOMED to building board fence. Apply at 304 State-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG PACKER at LORD, SMITH & CO., Dearborn Park.

WANTED—TAILOR—A GOOD COAT HAND WHO desires to work in a pleasant country town 100 miles from Chicago, can have steady work at liberal wages. Call at 64 and 66 Wabash-av. from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TINNERS AT A. WILLEY'S, 460 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR (NON-UNION). Apply at Room 31, Otis Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A CARPENTER. INQUIRE AT 228 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, AT 320 BUSHNELL-ST., near Archer-av., one good wagon-maker for lumber wagon work; good pay to good man.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 TO ATTEND HORSE and do chores about house. Apply to BARBER & WHITEHOUSE, corner Twenty-second and Grove about noon to-day (Friday.)

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN. NONE NEED apply without the best or city references. Inquire at 73 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS salesmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 74 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD, ENERGETIC MEN, WITH $1,000 to $5,000 capital, to take a well-paying agency in different large cities of the United States. Address Elastic Broom Co., No. 22 South Canal-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 259 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, CATHOLIC OR PROTESTant, to canvass. Apply at 92 Market-st., Room 32.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 RAILROAD laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2.25; board $4; steady work all winter; Company pay the free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 89 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25; board, $4; fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 50 saw-mill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going south. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 89 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 BOYS FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age. Apply from 8 to 9 a. m., at retail department of J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S.

WANTED—MEN ACQUAINTED WITH SOLICITing advertising. Call in the morning at 104½ South Clark-st. MURRAY & JONES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 YOUNG MEN FOR the city. Call Thursday and secure permanent employment, and $15 to $25 a week, on $2 to $10 capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR STEADY WINTER WORK. Wages $2.25; board $4. Apply 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 20, WHO WRITES A good and rapid hand. Address A 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MEN AT 18 AND 20 NORTH Clinton-st. W. SPRINGER.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE CAIRO & Fulton Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; board $4 per week; plenty of station work at big prices. 1,000 men to work on levees for J. P. Kennedy & Co.; wages $2.25 per month and board. Also 200 for Northwestern and Chicago & Pacific at $2.50 to $3; farm hands, $1.25 per day and board; sawmill and piney hands, $25 to $40 per month and board. Apply to C. Y. SNELL, Agent, 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINEries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages from $30 to $40 per month and board; also 10 farm hands and 200 railroad laborers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; 200 for Northwestern; wages $2.50 and $3; board $4; 10 corn huskers; leave at 9 a. m.; cheap tickets South. Call at 25 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT FOR the Northwestern Railroad, Menomonee; wages, $2.50 to $3; 15 teamsters, $35 per month and board; entirely free fare and fees. Also farm and sawmill hands. Tickets to St. Louis and South. Apply at 25 West Lake-st. and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages. [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING—200 MEN to work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; wages, $2.50 to $3.00 per day; free fare and fees. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO PEDDLE oysters; must have experience. Inquire at 294 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room.

54 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with or without board. Also a few day boarders accommodated.

74 HONORE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH alcove, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife; also furnished room for two gentlemen, with or without board.

102 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO BOARDERS wanted; also a few day boarders.

121 WALNUT-ST.—TO RENT ONE LARGE FRONT room and closet, unfurnished, with board; also one suitable for housekeeping, with pantry.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Fine unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, for two young married couples, at very reasonable terms. Also, a large furnished room, with accommodations for three young gentlemen.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, A nicely furnished front room, suitable for two or four persons, with board. Day boarders wanted.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, UNfurnished room and closet, with board.

358 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR ANN—A NICELY furnished front chamber for two gentlemen; also, a single room. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinners. $5.50 per week, each.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST., FIRST-class board at from $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; also accommodation for day boarders.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

499 BURNSIDE (DEARBORN) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A large pleasantly furnished front room, with first-class board, at exceedingly low rates; also single room. Every modern improvement.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST., very pleasant room with large closet for gent and wife or two gentlemen; also very large room suitable for 2 or 3 gents. Table first-class; house has all conveniences.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH gas and fire, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. Also, a few table boarders can be accommodated.

VINCENNES-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, unfurnished except carpet, with board; house first-class. Address B 77, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE—TWO GENTLEMEN, with their mother and sister, would like a suite of rooms and board. Best of references. Address U 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife. Private family, in a pleasant neighborhood, preferred. Address, stating terms, S 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman. Must be north of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State. Terms must be reasonable. Address B 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THE VICINITY of Halsted and Taylor-sts. Address, stating terms, R 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman, wife, and two children. Best of references given. Address, giving full particulars and price, Y 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, on West Side, with bath, hot and cold water. Would prefer an entirely private family. Address A 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN (MERCANTILE AND legal) want rooms, with board, where the tedium of business hours may be relieved by good and pleasant society in the evenings. Address Z 84, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY THE WEEK, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk from the corner of Madison and Franklin-sts, for two gentlemen. Address F H T, care J. V. Farwell, Retail.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A PRIVATE family. Address V 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM OF MEDIUM SIZE FOR gentleman and wife, north of Twenty-second, east of State. R 61, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, WITH UNFURnished rooms; private family preferred; location east of State and north of Twentieth-st.; terms must be reasonable. Address U, 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A TIRED SEAMSTRESS DESIRES to correspond with some middle aged farmer with view to matrimony. Address L 43, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMEN IS DESIRous of corresponding with an intelligent young lady or widow. Address W 17, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF ECKley Ballard, who was clerk in hardware store 40 Sudbury-st., Boston, in 1861. Address BALLARD, Lock Box 138, Boston, Mass.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—CASH CAPITAL $10,000; business established. Address D 42, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, AT 29 Centre-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A SECOND GIRL for second work. Apply 681 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in a private family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Swedish or German preferred. Apply at once at 663 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Norwegian, Swede or German. Wages $4. 325 North Wood-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework in a family of four. Wages $5 a week. 1128 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and take care lower part of house. Apply at 736 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a private family. Inquire at 284 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; one that understands the business; good wages. 69 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at fourth house south of Thirteenth-st., on Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 494 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD GIRL to do second work and to assist in taking care of children. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; also a large girl to take care of children. Inquire at 273 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer at 28 Douglas place.

WANTED—A DINING ROOM GIRL, AND GIRL for general housework; good wages. Apply at 42 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR EVANSton, work easy, $4. 1,000 girls from city and country to call at 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A WEED SEWING MACHINE; MUST be in first-class order and cheap. Address U 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO INTO THE country. Good wages. Apply to GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SHIRT HANDS, OPERATORS AND button-hole makers, to work in store or at home. Apply at 258 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES IN CITY AND country for the sale of ladies' goods; steady work that will pay $18 to $30 a week; no capital, but good reference required; full particulars and sample sent for 25 cents. Address Drawer 581, Chicago.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS SHIRT IRONers at 314 West Randolph-st.; come prepared to work.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, WELL SITUATED, CONvenient to new passenger depot of St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, containing 50 rooms, all completely furnished; to rent, house doing first-class business. Furniture and lease for sale. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

A NEWS DEPOT, AND STOCK OF CONFECtionery, near public school, for sale cheap. Also, 3 rooms to rent. D. OLMSTEAD, 81 Exchange Building.

CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE WITH A FEW thousand dollars. For sale, a first-class grocery and provision store, in the very centre of the business part of the city. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A WEST SIDE corner grocery, near depot, doing a first-class trade; newly fitted up and new stock; owner going into another business. Address K 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON FAVORAble terms, if taken at once, a small stock of dry goods, with lease of store, in one of the most desirable locations on the North Side. Owner going into the jobbing trade. Call for three days on GEO. W. SHARP, 7 Lind's Block, Randolph-st., city.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE FORT DODGE HOUSE at Fort Dodge, Iowa, now doing a flourishing business is for rent on very favorable terms; sickness compels an immediate change. Call on A. J. BURBANK.

ONE OF THE BEST OYSTER STANDS AND RES-taurants in the city for sale; also a lot of restaurant fixtures. Inquire at 274 West Madison-st. or 275 Wabash-av.

RESTAURANT IN COMPLETE ORDER, GOOD location, splendid business; will sell at a bargain if taken this week. D. OLMSTEAD, 81 Exchange Building.

SALOON FOR SALE, SITUATED IN A FIRST-class locality on South Side, and doing a first-class business; good reason for selling out; fit for restaurant and saloon. Inquire of THOMAS HENNESSEY, 128 West Harrison-st.

$350—PART CASH, WILL BUY RETIRING partner's interest in well established paying business. Apply at 206 South Franklin-st., Room 2.

$500—MY PARTNER LEAVING CITY, WILL sell half interest in a well established business that will pay you $1,500. No bonus asked; requires ready money. 117 East Washington-st., Room 20.

$5,000—MAY BE MADE DURING THE NEXT thirty days in successfully curing the Horse Disease, by addressing N 82, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW OF THE CELEBRATED TOP AND OPEN California buggies for sale at the factory, 25 and 27 South Park-av.

AUCTION, THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK—25 head of horses of all grades, one top buggy, one two-seated buggy. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, at brick barn, 349 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 1 LIGHT CLARENCE carriage, gold trimmed, in fine order; must be sold this week, at W. A. RUSSELL'S, 349 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEN STONE WAGONS, FOR heavy or light hauling. Apply at Government Goods, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons; also second-hand express wagon very cheap, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY AND DOUBLE HARness, cost new $500; will sell for $300; been used only a few months. Apply at State-st., corner of Twenty-third, at the stable, or to WM. B. LANGLEY, 59 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NICE TOP BUGGY, CHEAP; OR WILL exchange for goods or country produce. Call at corner Beach and Mather-sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS old, sound and gentle, Blackhawk stock, good for buggy, express, or grocery wagon. J. W. HEDENBERG, 25 South Canal-st., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE AND HARness and top buggy; also, a Golden Eagle portable furnace, used but little, heats 8 rooms; will exchange for city property. Address C 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, 7 years old, dark bays, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind. Apply to J. WHITEHOUSE, 7 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW IMPORTED DOG CART, made to order; very stylish. Call in basement, No. 78 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARness to match. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 332 STATE-ST., have on hand about 100 buggies, carriages and business wagons of all kinds, which they must and will sell, regardless of price, before winter sets in.

HORSES TRAINED AND BROKEN FROM ALL bad habits by a skilled party. Apply to C. L. BROWN & CO., Nos. 609 and 611 Cottage Grove-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—ANYwhere, can clear 300 per cent profit on the best selling goods extant. Silver watch, worth $20, free to new beginners. Will pay anyone's expenses to Chicago and return if we do not show the best chance. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—TO sell an article needed by every housekeeper, and pays a good percentage. Inquire of R. NEVERS, Jr., Room 23, Nevada Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 22 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE ever offered. Profits $4 to $20 a day. Try it. Particulars free. Address WOODWARD, LEWIS & CO., 36 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—COME AND SEE THE LIGHT AND easy-running Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 267 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 298 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 22 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR PRINTING PRESSES—ONE super royal cylinder; size of bed 22x28, only been run two months. One cylinder, 24x36, been run three years. Both contain all the latest improvements. I will sell at a great discount. M. V. WAGNER, Marshall, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—30 FOOT DERRICK, ALL complete, new, well ironed, and has been used but a short time. Apply at Government Goods, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from 1½-horse power upwards, steam and power pumps, fire pumps, hose, &c. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Agent, 36 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FRESH COW AND CALF, FOR $45. Also a good horse for $75. 749 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SAFE. MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK. Cheap. C. MARKUS, 169 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN A furnished bedroom in a private family where he can have the use of a piano, and also the company of other young men. Address R 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CARRIAGE-SHOP IN the city. Address A. LAMONT, 343 West Indiana.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS (ONE or two) for light housekeeping. Address D B, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK, BOOKkeeper, or bill clerk, by a young man fully qualified, is a rapid and accurate accountant, is well posted in express and railroad accounts. Address V 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK OF four years experience, and 21 years old. Has taken almost entire charge of a store for the past year. Can give good references. Address E A, Lock Box 222, Monmouth, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the hotel and restaurant business; a situation as head waiter, or would carve and assist the proprietor in stewarding. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer who has the necessary experience, to run and repair any kind of engine. No objection to the country. Best of city references. Address L 97, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY NEW MARRIED couple, no incumbrance, the man as coachman, wife first-class laundress or general house-work. Good references. Call or address COACHMAN, 148 West Washington-st., near Union.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family; understands care of horses, carriages, good driver, is willing; good city references. Address H 87, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands taking care of horses. Address R F J, No. 98 Fourteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, just arrived, of any kind; is industrious and obliging. Address E 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, WHO UNderstands plans and details; wishes to make architecture his occupation for life. Will work cheap. Address W Y, care ED. CLARK, 177 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN WISHES to get washing and ironing in private families. Address MISS A. SWENSIN, 206 North Morgan-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 PASTRY, 2 restaurant, 1 hotel, 4 boarding-house cooks; 5 kitchen girls, 6 girls for housework, 3 restaurant, 3 second girls; 2 Norwegian girls together; also, 2 Swede girls, together. No. 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, other as second girl. Inquire at 153 Wentworth-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do housework, other to do second work. Call at 115 Butterfield-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one to do general housework; the other as second girl. Apply at 266 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, in a private family. Address 320 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO COMPETENT girls for kitchen and second-work, in a first-class family. Best of reference. Call at 483 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 SISTERS AS COOK and second girl, two years in this country, have been in only two situations; 1 hotel cook and kitchen girl (together). 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — EVERYBODY THAT wants help of any description to call and leave their orders; have more first-class girls for all kinds of work than I have places for. Some girls want situations on the North Side. Also, young men, with first-class recommendations, as clerks, groomsmen, and farm work, at the Excelsior Employment Office, 27 West Madison-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. JANE McLEAN.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as housekeeper; widower's family preferred, or travelling companion for an invalid lady, with satisfactory references. Call at Mrs. Balsam's Employment Bureau, 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY THOROUGHLY competent, and with best of references, would like a position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or private house. Address 16, Twenty-eighth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NEAR THE CORNER OF Dearborn and Randolph-sts., a pocket-book containing about $25, and three promissory notes, payment on which is stopped. Liberal reward on returning same to J. HALLOWELL, 405 Michigan-av.

LOST—A PLAIN HUNTER-CASE GOLD WATCH, with initials J D E on the opening case. A reward of $50 will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the same to RAE & MITCHELL, Room 45, Central Union Block.

LOST—A PAISLEY SHAWL, OUT OF A BUGGY, while driving from Union Park to Wabash-av. and return, yesterday afternoon. The finder will be rewarded by sending it to 194 Warren-av., or giving information.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE CAME TO MY PLACE, corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Lowe-av., near the Stock Yards. WM. O'BRIEN.

STRAYED—FROM THE OUT-FREIGHT HOUSE of the P., C. & St. L. R. R., between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a small black-and-tan slut. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or any information that will lead to her recovery.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ONE CHESTNUT-COLored horse with a Concord buggy; taken from Lumber Market, corner Franklin and South Water-sts. Horse with one white foretop half way to knee, and one white hindfoot. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 246 South Water-st. J. L. HIGGIE.

STRAYED—FROM 98 WEST HARRISON-ST., ONE bay horse, with spot on forehead; also two white hind feet, had on a leather halter with halter-strap about 2 feet long, two shoes off. Any information of the whereabouts of the same will be rewarded by applying either by mail or personally, at THOS. DRIVER'S, 90 West Harrison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM HORNER & LEVY, 88 West Randolph-st., a bay mare and top buggy. Any information concerning the same will be duly rewarded.

SALOON 138 NORTH-ADA-ST., FOR SALE WITH elegant fixtures and stock, doing a splendid business; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Apply from 9 to 12.

TAKEN UP—BY F. SIMONSEN, 96 HUNT-ST., A small bay horse, stiff in all four legs, white foot. The owner can have the same by paying expenses.

WANTED—OWNER FOR A LARGE POINTER dog taken up on the 30th inst. Inquire at engine house, 179 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 624 State-st.

MACHINE WORK WANTED FOR A MACHINEshop a short distance from the city; work done reasonably. Address D 96, Tribune office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THE UNdersigned have bought the grocery store at 616 South Clark-st., from Nathan Sinernsky, and are not responsible for any claims thereon. M. MARX & CO.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL AN INTEREST IN the retail hardware business address W 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, diamonds, old gold, pistols, cast-off clothing, all kind of goods. BARTLETT, 223 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 13 years old. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO St. Louis, cheap. Address immediately, TRAVELLER, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A DIAMOND from two to four karats. Address D 62, Branch Tribune office.

$57.60. AGENTS PROFITS PER WEEK. WILL prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, patented July 18. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LONG OR SHORT TIME. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., Room 32 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR $4,000, on city real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 East Washington-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of not less than $5,000. Moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, S. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A YALE COLLEGE STUdent, an experienced teacher, who has travelled in Europe, will act as tutor in a private family; terms reasonable. For particulars address W 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER TO GIVE LESsons on piano at house. Inquire between 4 and 8 p. m., to-day (Friday) fourth house west of dummy track on Forty-fifth-st. MISS J. GRAHAM.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE LADIES OR GENtlemen, to teach in the county schools. Compensation from $40 to $55 per month. Apply to A. G. LANE, 128 West Monroe-st. Examination on Saturday next, at 9 a. m. precisely.

WANTED—A FEW PUPILS TO LEARN GERMAN at 224 Fulton-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—1,000,000 COMMON RED; 50,000 WHITE pressed, for sale at low figures, by DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron Clad office, 164 East Monroe-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—75,000 feet dry maple flooring and all kinds of hard wood lumber for sale. Call or address OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD TONED 7 octave rosewood piano, or will rent the same for $8 per month. 251 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—ONE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO; ALSO, a parlor organ, very cheap, at 419 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 281 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE BUSINESS AND medical clairvoyant, 290 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, household goods, or merchandise of any kind, can hear of a cash customer by applying to J. H. FIKE & CO., 701 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 21.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

THE HORSE-DISEASE.

[Continued from the First Page.]

the watering of horses has been promulgated by the officers of the Illinois Humane Society:

To the People of Chicago:

Horse-owners and others are requested to use extreme care in watering their stock, especially where the horses are in daily use. It is recommended that the use of troughs in barns be discontinued at once. All horses having the malady must be watered from pails provided for their especial use; and pails used for horses affected must not be used for those supposed to be free from it.

This society shuts off water to-day from its various watering troughs for the season, and, where practicable, will provide pails in their stead.

It is earnestly enjoined upon all to give their support to this society in its efforts to prevent the spread of this disease, and cheerfully comply with regulations necessary thereto.

The difference of opinion existing as to the magnitude or importance of this matter should deter no one from using any and every precautionary measure.

Respectfully, EDWIN LEE BROWN, President.
WILLIAM H. SHARP, Secretary.

LETTER FROM DR. PAAREN.

Dr. Paaren, veterinary editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, as will be seen from the subjoined letter, has changed his mind concerning the character of the disease in this city:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since my letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE was sent to you, I have become convinced, from the sudden increase of cases, and the symptoms exhibited, that we have among us the episootic form of influenza, evincing the same character and peculiarities as I noticed in the cases which I saw East, though as yet not so well defined. The cases which have come under my observation within the last twenty-four hours have all been of a mild form, and, if no wet weather should set in, no doubt we will escape the worst features of the evil. During my observations East, I noticed that working the horses after the first symptoms had appeared was the main cause of the disease assuming a severe and complicated form, and frequent fatality. The disease, from its beginning, is very prostrating, and the least exertions only tend to lessen the chances of a speedy recovery. Self-interest and humanity should inspire horse-owners to be very careful, and the first meal the horse refuses should be regarded as evidence of the approach of the disease, and the horse ought not to be taken out of the stable.

N. H. PAAREN, V. S.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1872.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following circular, furnished us by H. D. Calvin, Esq., has been sent to the agents of the United States Express Company throughout the country. The Company has lost in Buffalo, as New York City:

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
BUFFALO, Oct. 25, 1872. }

To Agents of the United States Express Company:

The horse distemper originating in Canada is now prevalent in this country, and it seems more than likely that it will reach you and attack the Company's horses in your charge, and as the horses in the Buffalo stable have been so far carried through and without loss, I send you the treatment pursued by our Mr. Gould, and if you have none better adopt these rules. The disease seems to be a catarrhal fever, first in the head, and, if not averted, goes to the lungs, ending in lung fever, which very often proves fatal; it commences with a short hacking cough, and, within twenty-four hours, the nose discharges, first watery, then thickens; light color at first, then darkens; no smell. Mr. Gould's course is as follows:

When the symptoms are first noticed, commence feeding warm mashes of bran and cut hay, give water after the feed, not before, keep the horse well and warmly blanketed. Do not use the horse unless compelled to do so, and then he must not be driven faster than a walk. Put on a blanket whenever he is standing still. If the horse refuses to eat the "mash," then give him oat-meal gruel,—give a quart or two at a time,—pour it down, or give from a bottle. The horse will have a sore throat. Examine, and, when seen, apply the following mixture, rubbing thoroughly from the jaws to the chest, twice a day: Take and mix 4 ounces tincture of arnica, 4 ounces chloroform, 4 ounces ammonia, and four ounces sweet oil; in addition to the outward remedy, you will buy a piece of quarter-inch rubber tube or pipe—eighteen inches long—put in one end about a tablespoonful of finely pulverized alum, insert the tube in the mouth to and beyond the roots of the tongue, and then blow the powder in the throat. Use this when the throat becomes sore or too much irritated. Use this with discretion. Buy an eight-ounce rubber ball syringe and inject up each nostril the following mixture, four times in the twenty-four hours, and continue until you are well satisfied that the liquid has gone well up the nostrils. MIXTURE—One pound of chloride of potash to three gallons of soft water; mix thoroughly.

Should the horse be taken with chills, it is a sure evidence of lung fever, and immediate care is required; you will then give thirty (30) drops of the following, every hour, until the horse is relieved: One ounce of aconite and three ounces of water, mix and use. He must be kept from the rain or cold winds. Keep the stable clean; use a little chloride of lime [illegible]; good care and warm covering will do as much as medicines.

HENRY KIP.

A BOSTON NOTION.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday says:

In lieu of regular travel over the South Boston line, the Superintendent, Mr. Johnson, has given permission to his employes to take out all the cars they wish, and draw them over the route by hand, those who thus run them being entitled to the proceeds. Accordingly, a couple are being thus propelled to-day. The first made its appearance in Scollay Square, at 9 o'clock. It had placards on each side, reading, "Special car—Fare 25 cents," and was ornamented with the national colors. It had some fifty passengers, and was drawn by forty-four stalwart conductors and drivers. The car was under the conductorship of Marcellus Prescott, and Sid. Peasley handled the ribbons. The leaders answered to the euphonious names of "Buffalo Pete" and "Portland Fancy," one of which was heard to remark upon passing a well-known wine store on Washington street that he felt "awful dry," which goes to show the demoralizing tendency of the work. The second car passed at 10 o'clock. It was named the "Pull-man Express," and was drawn by 24 men. Mr. Brown was conductor and Mr. Hardy driver. The horses of this Company are reported improving.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The horse-disease is gradually abating, although the mortality is not far from 100. The number of horses at work has slightly increased. Official *post mortem* examinations by the Health Inspectors show ulceration of the larynx, the inflammation, in some cases, extending to the intestines. The huge piles of freight on the piers were visibly reduced by the recovered animals. The ox teams have not proved a success, their feet not standing the pavements.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The horses of the Regular Army here are almost all affected, and, in consequence, the following rules for the treatment of the disease have been issued by General Ingalls, Quartermaster General:

On the first appearance of the disease give the horse a thorough steaming with boiled oats placed in a bag and so fastened to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled. Repeat this until the discharge from the nostrils is free and of a natural color. Then take leather, or what is better, carbolic disinfectant, in grains like large sized cannon powder, place it in a shallow pan and burn it where the horse will be obliged to breathe it. If the throat is sore (which generally will be the case) apply frequently hot vinegar, rubbing it well in with the hand, and wrap the throat in flannel dipped in vinegar. Sponge out the nostrils frequently with warm vinegar. Blanket well night and day, but not enough to produce sweating, and give plenty of fresh, clean bedding. Give several bran mashes, with from one-half to one ounce of powdered nitre in each, and use linseed meal or flaxseed in the oats. Use tepid water in the mash. The hay and oats should be moistened with water—preferably tar water. Most cases, if taken in time, will yield to the above treatment; but should the attack be very severe, accompanied with considerable fever and very sore throat, instead of the vinegar, an embrocation of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, tincture of cantharides and hartshorn should be rubbed in, night and morning. "Powell's Embrocation" is very good. Give as a drench, night and morning, the following:

Spirits of nitric ether, 1 ounce; laudanum, 4 drachms; nitrate of potassa, 3 drachms; water, 1 pint. Mix.

Should the horse refuse his feed, offer him frequently thin gruel with a handful of pulverized slippery elm bark and licorice root stirred in it.

When convalescing exercise gently daily and stimulate the appetite with the following ball: Extract of gentian, 6 drachms; powdered ginger, 2 drachms. Mix.

A handful of wood ashes mixed with a little salt thrown into the feed trough for the horse to lick up will be relished by him and will be beneficial.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The cool, bracing weather of the last two days has had a good effect upon the sick horses, and the malady seems to have slightly abated. More horses are on the streets to-day. Many of the car and stage stables report improvement in their stock. Facilities for travel are somewhat increased. The weather to-day is cloudy, with appearances of rain, which is not encouraging. If it should become fine, it is hoped that the horses will rapidly improve. At all events, the crisis is now considered past. The Third Avenue line was yesterday running four horses to the car, with a view of keeping up a good appearance, for fear of a visit from Bergh. Over 110 dead horses were reported at the offal dock yesterday.

No change for the better is reported among the Brooklyn horses. Heavy mortality is reported there.

Bergh intends to stop the Bleecker street cars to-day. He regards as preposterous the suits against him. Other lines say they would prefer to have Bergh stop them, as they are running merely to accommodate the public. The stagnation in business remains about the same.

A female doctor reports that she is treating four ladies who are suffering from the horse disease.

Mr. Benner thinks the distemper will soon pass by.

The European steamships, yesterday, sailed on time, their cargoes being furnished by lighters.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 30.—New York men are arriving here by every train, in search of oxen to do their carting. A number of yokes have already been obtained. Mayor Eastman is receiving telegrams hourly, and has his hands full of business in the matter. R. Hillyer & Sons, druggists, at No. 58 Cedar street, have secured a yoke from Hon. James Roosevelt, on the Hyde Park road. Monroe, Chamberlain & Co., of No. 45 Murray street, have procured a yoke, and a boy to drive them, from Mr. Burhans, on the Hyde Park road. E. R. Macey & Co., of William street, have telegraphed for six yoke, and have probably got them by this time. Lang & Robinson, of No. 1 Front street, have a man here in search of oxen. D. K. Ducker & Co, of No. 42 Fulton street, telegraph as follows: "We want oxen by the week; supply us by to-night's boat."

J. Monroe Taylor, chemical works, telegraphs: "We want ten yoke of oxen for four weeks. If our horses recover, our freight cannot be delivered under four weeks."

S. D. Palmer & Co., liquor importers, telegraph: "We want ten yoke of oxen immediately; send them on right off."

Mr. John Roosevelt will send his oxen to New York by boat to-night.

A drove of fifty oxen passed into Putnam County, yesterday, and are being followed up by energetic New Yorkers. They say they will have them at almost any price. Mayor Eastman sent a man into the country yesterday, and he returned last night. He reports that he secured twenty-three yoke, and some of them have already arrived. More are expected to-day, and all will be forwarded by propellers John L. Hasbrouck and Daniel S. Miller. Oxen are also being shipped for New York at other points on the Hudson. The demand for them is a feverish one, and as yet it is impossible to supply it. In a day or two, however, the way the news is now travelling, oxen will come pouring in from all quarters, and the price per day for them may decline. At present the price ranges from $8 to $12 per day for a yoke with driver accompanying.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Evening.—There is a general improvement to-day among the horses affected by the prevailing epidemic, but business and travel are still seriously interfered with by the disease. Eighty-five deaths from the malady were reported this morning in this city, and 25 in Brooklyn. The Board of Health have instructed Dr. Jones, the City Sanitary Inspector, to make a thorough investigation of the nature of the disorder.

In the fire department all the horses are sick to-day. The self-propelling engine which was expected to arrive to-day will not reach here till to-morrow.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The horse-disease is abating here, the favorable weather having a good effect.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 31.—The prevalent horse-disease has made its appearance in this city. Nearly fifty well-developed cases are reported. Fifteen horses in the stables of Moreland & Mitchell have been stricken down with the disease. Its appearance has caused considerable excitement.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—No improvement is visible in the horse epidemic. Another tug has been chartered to tow boats on the canal—making three in all.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The fatality arising from the horse epidemic is considerably on the increase, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty daily. Very few new cases are reported, and many among the earliest attacked appear to be recovering, but the scarcity of horses fit for work continues greatly to incommode business and travel, with small hopes of improvement for some time to come.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Reports of the appearance of the horse plague in this city have been circulated within the last day or two, but careful investigation have proved these reports utterly groundless.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Two morning papers report that forty or fifty horses have symptoms of the equine epidemic. Another morning paper says that the veterinary surgeons are not attending any horses. They did not believe there was a case in the city.

ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The horse disease still prevails here, and oxen and laboring men are brought into use in drawing wagons.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The cases of horse disease number 500 in this city and 150 in Camden. No deaths are reported. A large number of horses in private stables are affected.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—The horse-disease continues to spread rapidly. All of the street car lines, with one exception, suspended the running of cars this evening. That one will probably do so to-morrow. About half of the Express Company's horses are unfit for use; also many of the fire department horses. It is estimated that there are nearly 600 cases now in the city.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The horse-disease is reported more fatal throughout the New England States.

TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The horse-disease prevailed here for several days. Two hundred and twenty horses of the Troy & Lansingburg Railroad are sick, and their cars are hauled off. More than half the horses in the city are affected.

PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31.—The horse-disease is becoming fatal in this city.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of the Centennial State Board of Finance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—The State Board of Finance for this State for the National Centennial Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, met here to-day with the Commissioner and alternate Commissioner for the State. The Hon. G. S. Orth was elected President of the Board, and E. B. Martindale, Secretary. W. H. Leavering, of Lafayette, and T. P. Haughey, of this city, were appointed to act with the Commissioners in receiving subscriptions to the stock and make collections. All the National Banks were appointed agents for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and in counties where no National Bank exists, the Commissioner is authorized to appoint a private banker for that purpose. It was deemed advisable to effect a State organization to secure a proper representation of the interests of the State in the coming exposition, and with this object in view Judge Martindale and William Wallace, of this city, and Commissioner Campbell, were appointed a Committee to prepare and present to the Legislature an Enabling act, under which the Association will be organized. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Probabilities for the lower lakes, diminishing pressure, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain will prevail, and probably extend to New England and the Middle States to-morrow. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partially cloudy weather, with higher temperatures in the former, and in both sections light northerly to easterly winds, with possibly occasional coast rain. In the Northwest and thence to the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valley, and to the upper lakes, clear and clearing weather, and light northwesterly winds, with frosts in the Northwest, and thence to Missouri and Southern Indiana on Friday morning. The Ohio River will rise below Cincinnati.

The Northern Pacific Railway.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company returned last evening from a tour of inspection of the road in this State and Dakota, as also of the St. Vincent branch. They report both roads well constructed. The rails are laid on the Northern Pacific 175 miles west of the Red River, and the track will be completed to the Missouri River, 455 miles west of Lake Superior, in about 15 days. The laborers on the St. Vincent branch of the St. Paul & Pacific have been paid off and discharged by reason of the near approach of winter, and of some misunderstanding with the financial agents in Amsterdam of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, with whom all the bonds were placed for negotiation.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 31—p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Blanchard, City of Traverse; schooner Negaunee.

PASSED UP—Schooners Truman Moss, James Joy, Montauk, Swallow.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—PASSED UP—Propeller Pittsburgh; schooners Kate Richmond, City of the Straits, T. Y. Avery, M. Williams, Kate Bruce.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Russia, Wales.

WIND—South.

WASHINGTON.

Execution of Jenkins, the Colored Wife-Murderer.

Grant Denies He Congratulated Thiers on the French Elections.

Complex Law Suit Under the Civil Rights Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE METIS OWNERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Department of Justice has just directed that suit be instituted against the steamer Metis, in accordance with the provisions of the steamboat law. The Steamboat Inspector at Providence has been directed to furnish the evidence collected during the recent investigation of the disaster.

ENGLISH COLONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

A stream of English immigration is now setting in the direction of North Carolina. Fifteen families of this nation have settled in the vicinity of Raleigh within the past month, and nineteen families more from Birmingham and and Northamptonshire are reported on their way to the same locality.

MURDERER EXECUTED.

The popular clamor for an execution was satisfied to-day, and George W. Jenkins, the colored wife murderer, discharged the extreme penalty of the law by his death on the scaffold. As is usual, the victim indulged in a speech before the final swing. His remarks savored strongly of religious enthusiasm. Just before the rope was adjusted around his neck, the condemned man stepped forward and said, in a loud voice, "Farewell, world. Farewell, friends. I am going to live with Jesus, and all I can say is follow me. Hallelujah!"

Two other convicted murderers now await their execution, and, from present appearances, it would seem that they also will experience Jenkins' fate.

ANOTHER COLORED CLERK.

A colored man, named John M. Wormuell, successfully passed the competitive examination to-day, and was appointed a first-class clerk in the Treasury Department.

BOILER EXPLOSION REPORTS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has received reports from Supervising Inspector Charles L. Stevenson, at Galena, Ill., relative to the investigations of the explosions of the boilers of the raft towing steamers James Malbon and D. A. McDonald. The two cases are almost precisely similar. Both boilers were constructed during the present year, and were recently inspected. The Malbon sunk in seventeen feet of water on July 30, and eight persons were killed. The McDonald sunk in seventeen feet of water, and eight persons were killed and four wounded. Nearly all the officers of the vessels were lost. The Board of Investigation believe that the foaming of the water in each case caused the explosions.

PRESIDENTIAL DENIAL.

The President authorizes a positive denial that he ever sent a despatch to Thiers congratulating him on the progress of Republicanism in France, as shown by the recent election for vacancies in the French National Assembly.

A LEGAL PUZZLE.

The Police Courts here are now puzzled with a complex legal question, arising under the Municipal Civil Rights bill. The facts are that a colored man went into a fashionable ice cream restaurant, and was informed in advance that $2 was the price for a plate of this refreshment. He re-refused to pay any such price, and the establishment refused to serve him. He thereupon brought suit [illegible]. It was shown by the proprietor in defence that the colored man and his companions acted rudely; were smoking cigars, in violation of the rules of the establishment, and that if this class of custom were admitted, it would ruin his business. The case was not argued, and the Court reserved its decision. Whichever way the latter may go, it is determined to make this a test-case, and carry it up to the Supreme Court.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE PENITENTIARY CONGRESS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress, London, this morning presented to President Grant his preliminary reports, in which he says this movement inaugurated by the United States, has proved a complete success, and is destined to produce results as wide as they will be beneficent.

APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Benjamin Thomas, of Indiana, agent of the Indians in New Mexico.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The statement that the Comptroller of the Currency has given an opinion in reference to the issue by the National Banks of certificates of deposit to circulate as money, is authorized. The law provides that no National Banking association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money, than such as are authorized to be issued upon the security of United States bonds.

A telegram was received here to-night from New York, giving a report prevalent there to-day, that the Treasury had issued five additional millions of greenbacks. It can be stated with truth, and about which there is no official concealment, that four or five millions of the reserve of forty-four millions, the issue of which the Treasury Department considers is left to the discretion of the Secretary, was made use of when the Assistant Treasurer at New York was instructed to buy bonds and sell gold apart from the usual monthly programme. This was on the 7th of October, more than three weeks ago. Since that time no further amount of the reserve has been used, nor is there the least probability that it will soon again be drawn upon. The transaction to which reference is made was to meet an extraordinary contingency.

JACKSONVILLE.

Appropriations Wanted for the State Charitable Institutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—The following are the appropriations which the Trustees of the several State Charitable Institutions, located in Jacksonville, have determined to ask of the next session of the General Assembly, to meet the current expenses of the next two years of the institutions named, and to defray the expenses of erecting additional necessary buildings therefor. For the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, $285,467; for the Hospital for the Insane, $221,000; for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, $195,000; for the Institution for the Care and Education of Feeble-Minded Children, $240,000.

The feeble-minded are now sheltered and provided for in a rented building. The major part of the large appropriation asked for the last-named institution is to be expended in the purchase of grounds and the erection of a suitable edifice for the accommodation of the State's unfortunate feeble-minded children. The Board of State Charities are in Jacksonville to-day visiting the Hospitals for the Insane, Blind, Feeble-Minded, and Deaf and Dumb.

American Missionary Association.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The meeting of the American Missionary Association has been of an exceedingly interesting nature to-day. The Presbyterian Church has been well filled with a large and attentive audience. This morning addresses were made by missionaries who have been in the South, among others, the Rev. Mr. Weir, a colored student at the Chicago Seminary. Major E. P. Smith, United States Indian Agent in Minnesota, gave an exceedingly interesting account of his work among the Indians.

The Rev. W. A. Bartlett addressed the meeting on questions concerning the Chinese.

This afternoon, the old Board of officers was re-elected, with a few changes and additions. The Lord's Supper was then administered, Rev. Dr. Humphrey and Rev. Oliver Emerson presiding.

This evening the house was crowded. Addresses were made by the Rev. H. A. Stimson, Rev. Dr. Magoun, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Hon. J. V. Farwell, General Lewis, Rev. C. M. Terry, and others. The meeting has been a grand success.

Disastrous Fire in Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out at the corner of Canal and Pearl streets, Grand Rapids, and burned fiercely until 4 o'clock this morning. Many stores were destroyed, and the entire loss is estimated at fully $200,000. The principal losers are Dr. Gallup, in whose store the fire originated—loss, $8,000; C. Rood, $20,000; Norris & Blain, $8,000; Professor Crane's Museum, $15,000 or $20,000; Houseman & May, $50,000; H. S. Pressburg, $22,000. Most of the losses are covered by insurance. Mayor Houseman was severely burned in endeavoring to save goods. A man named Fisk, occupying the third story in Rood's block, is reported missing.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The markets, excepting the stock market, were very quiet. Money was closer to-day, although not stringent. Early in the day call loans ranged from 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold; but later declined to 5 per cent currency, and afterwards advanced to 5 per cent gold. In the money market stock brokers are accommodating at 6@7 per cent; and prime mercantile paper sells in the open market at 10@12 per cent.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, the depression current at the final close, yesterday afternoon, gave way to a firmer feeling and a higher range of values. Both the fluctuations and the volume of business, to-day, were concentrated in a few leading shares, the same as yesterday.

Telegrams from Washington, this afternoon, stated that the amount of legal tender notes outstanding, to-day, was $360,500,000, an increase of $4,600,000 during October. This would certainly indicate that Secretary Boutwell has reissued some of the $44,000,000 contracted for by Secretary McCulloch.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy and lower, with a very limited demand for bills. The bankers report an increased supply of cotton bills at the Southern ports, which fact exercises a depressing influence here. Again, there is a vague fear of another squeeze in cash gold, and this also has its effect.

GOLD

was steady and uniform at the opening, but afterwards became firm.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firmer; business small.

NEW ISSUE OF RAILWAY BONDS.

Touching the new issue of $10,000,000 of bonds by the Chicago & Northwestern Company the *Herald* money article says: Under the laws of the Stock Exchange, the new issue cannot be marketed without the preliminary thirty days notice to the Board, but the gossip of Wall street has it that a clustering around the venerable Daniel Drew were "short" of Northwestern to the extent of thousands of shares, and after failing to come to a settlement with the "bull" pool headed by Jay Gould and the leading operators in Lake Shore, were driven to the necessity of making an issue of bonds convertible into stock to disrupt the tightening folds of the threatened corner.

The *Evening Post* says: The gross receipts of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads for the last twelve months amount to about $26,000,000. In regard to the double tracking of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Company are now using their new double track as follows: From Buffalo to Hamburg, 16 miles; Angola to Westfield, 36 miles; northeast to Erie, 15 miles; In ten days they will open a double-track from Westfield to the Northeast, and the remainder from Hamburgh to Angola in twenty days, thus completing the track from Buffalo to Erie before Dec. 1. The double-track between Cleveland and Erie is now in use the entire distance, except between Madison and Willoughby, a distance of 22 miles; and between Cleveland and Toledo, it is in the same state of completion. The managers thus seem to be determined to redeem their promise to have their entire double-track between Buffalo and Toledo finished previous to Jan. 1, 1873.

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour was more general as the facilities for moving it improve. Prices are without change to note. Shipping brands salable and steady; medium grades irregular; family firm; No. 2 fairly active; superfine more plenty and in fair demand. At the close there was a more general demand, but the market is still irregular, with more disposition to buy for future. Wheat was firmer; private advices from London, Liverpool and Hamburg [illegible] giving sellers a slight advantage. The market was more active for good and choice spring, and low grades of winter were better. Common dull; steady demand chiefly for export. Pork lower for whole parcels; jobbing lots are selling at yesterday's prices. For future delivery nothing doing. Cut meats are quite active, but weaker on shoulders. Sales of 2,500 pieces, at 14c for hams, and 16c for smoked shoulders; and 50,000 lbs bellies at 8⅝@8½c in bulk, and 8⅝c in boxes. Bacon inactive and heavy. Lard weaker, especially for future.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Jerry Watkins, of Attica, Mich., committed suicide on Wednesday, while laboring under temporary insanity.

The jury in the case of Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City to-day failed to agree, and were discharged.

The Indian delegation now in New York leave for Lawrence, Kan., *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, this evening.

The House of Bishops convened in New York last evening, and elected the Rev. Dr. Auer, formerly missionary in Africa, as Bishop of that country.

By a fire at East Saginaw, on Wednesday, nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber, belonging to T. Jerome & Co., were destroyed; loss, $25,000, with no insurance.

About dark on Wednesday night, William Faywell was waylaid, shot, and killed, by William Richardson, about five miles from Xenia. Cause, family feud.

The foundry of Dennis Long & Co., at Louisville, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday noon. The loss will exceed $15,000, on which the insurance is slight.

The track-layers on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad have reached a point within three miles of the Southern Minnesota Junction, opposite La Crosse, and seven miles from La Crescent.

The loss by the burning of Moore's lumber-yard, at Dubuque, on Wednesday, will aggregate $80,000. Mr. M. H. Moore, who was so badly hurt by a fall during the fire, is improving, but suffering greatly.

The match between the Atlantic and Baltimore base ball clubs yesterday in New York, closed the championship season with the victory for the latter. The Boston and Athletic clubs will not play again this year.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions, commending to the citizens the Coal River Railroad Company's enterprise of West Virginia, for supplying Cincinnati with cheap and good coal.

An old man named P. P. Ewing, a schoolmaster in Floyd County, Ind., near New Albany, fled the neighborhood on Friday to avoid being lynched by the indignant parents of a little girl he had taken foul liberties with and attempted to rape.

After several days' consideration, the Wayne County, Mich., Board of Supervisors have refused to reconsider their action granting the right to build a railroad bridge over the arm of the Detroit River which lies between Trenton and Grove Dell.

A Hendersonville (N. C.) letter says that five thousand people assembled there on the 25th to witness the execution of Martin Baylard for the murder of Silas Weston and his three children, but he escaped during the previous night in his wife's clothes.

John Sharp, of Arcanium, Ohio, fell from his wagon yesterday afternoon, while hauling a load of wood. The horses took fright, and started to run. The wheel of the wagon passed over Sharp's breast, crushing it in, and killing him instantly.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society, was held yesterday in New York. Encouraging reports of the missionary work were received, and the receipts last year were $53,938, and the expenditures $48,464.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has just completed a new line along the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, from Atchison to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and congratulatory messages between the Mayors of the two cities were exchanged yesterday.

The case of L. C. Winter *vs.* the Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Railway Company, remanded from the United States Circuit to the District Court, was dismissed to-day, at the plaintiff's costs, the Court deciding all material points in the case in favor of the Company.

Another inmate of the Ward's Island Asylum, New York, named Louis C. Samuel, died, on Tuesday, from alleged violence at the hands of one of the keepers, named McDonnell. The victim had been put in a cold bath, and brutally kicked in the stomach and elsewhere.

Proctor, Dennin and Foley, arrested in the act of breaking into the First National Bank of Jersey City, and who accused Chief of Police McWilliams of participating in the burglary, were sentenced to-day: Proctor and Dennin 15 years each in the State Prison, and Foley 14 years.

NEW YORK.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Enjoined from Issuing Bonds.

The Trial of Mayor Hall—Judge Brady's Charge.

The Jury Unable to Agree.

THE M'WILLIAMS TRIAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The jury in the Jersey City Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle cases looked very haggard to-day, after their all-night confinement, but even their physical penance did not alter their status of seven for acquittal and five for conviction of both defendants. After discharging the jury the Court informed McWilliams and Doyle that their bail would be reduced to $20,000. Doyle procured bail in the afternoon, and McWilliams, it is said, will furnish bonds to-morrow. The Judge further said that in case of a new trial the burglar witnesses could be brought before the Court by *habeas corpus*. It is generally believed that this is the end of the prosecution against the Chief and his detective, although the District Attorney said the case will be tried again.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CASE OF TWEED ET AL.

NEW YORK, Oct 31.—A few days ago a motion was made before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, on a demurrer to dismiss the civil suits brought by the Board of Supervisors against Wm. M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, and Thomas C. Fields, on the ground that the Board had no right of action, the Attorney General having instituted a suit on the same ground of action. Judge Barrett decided the Board of Supervisors had the right to bring such suit, and overruled the demurrers with costs.

THE M'CUNN WILL CASE.

In the McCunn will case, to-day, Surrogate Hutchinson decided that Mark McCunn and Elizabeth McCunn were the half-brother and half-sister of the late Judge McCunn, and therefore they and their descendants had a standing in court to contest the will.

IN TROUBLE.

Edward E. Kendricks, a curb-stone broker, was arrested to-day, charged with having sold $4,800 United States bonds, which had been stolen from the office of the Town Clerk of Middleborough, Mass., Dec. 15, 1871. Kendricks was locked up for examination.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

In the trial of Mayor Hall to-day, Mr. Tremaine, on behalf of the prosecution, addressed the Court. At the conclusion of his remarks, Judge Brady charged the jury. He said, though the proceeding was against a person holding high position, it should be disposed of precisely as any other case according to law and evidence. "If," said the Judge, "from the consideration of all the evidence you are not satisfied that there was no audit, the case fails on the charge of neglect. If you are satisfied that there was in fact no audit, then there is another question to be considered, was the omission intentional? This is necessary, for intention forms an essential element in the case. The law declares that the neglect must be intentional, not arising from carelessness or misapprehension, and that is to be determined by evidence. If, on consideration of all the evidence, you come to the conclusion that there was a wilful and intentional neglect, involving an active operation of the mind,—'I will not do it,'—you must convict on the first charge. With regard to the second charge, wilfully abusing or corruptibly performing his office, two things are to be established, guilty knowledge, and certifying with such knowledge. And this also is a question of fact for you to determine. We must start from the consideration that the presumption is [illegible] is proved. This charge is not for a mere ministerial [illegible] a discretionary one to a great extent. On what evidence does it rest? The falsity of claims and the testimony, chiefly, of Garvey, consisting of conversations with the accused, which it is said to have bearing on the question. These men are identified with the schemes of plunder, and some of them participators of it, and the evidence of a man participating in profits should be received with caution, and the jury must take in to account all the surroundings and the inherent nature of Garvey's story and the position he occupies, and say whether, from all these, they are justified in arriving at any conclusion. The Courts have regarded conversations as a dangerous species of evidence even when proved by honest witnesses, nevertheless they are to be considered with the other facts and circumstances. Proof to establish the charge of corruption should not be vague and indefinite. I leave to you to dispose of fearlessly and justly the point whether you have heard evidence enough to satisfy you of the truth of the charges, bearing in mind that the defendant is liable only for his own bad deeds, not those of others, unless they are found to be connected with his. If you entertain any rational doubt, the prisoner is entitled to it. The grand element of criminal law is that guilt may be established by circumstantial as well as direct evidence. If you believe the accused knew the claims to be false, and certified to them, you must convict him on the second charge. Approach the consideration of these questions fearlessly. If you believe the accused guilty, say so; if not, acquit him."

The Jury retired at 3:45 p. m., and an unusually stormy session was held until 8 o'clock, when they adjourned for lunch. Judge Brady came in at 9:20 and announced that, the jury not having agreed, the Court stood adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY ENJOINED.

Judge Ingraham to-day granted the application on behalf of George S. Scott, for an injunction to restrain the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company from issuing any stock until such is authorized by two-thirds of the owners of capital stock. [On Wednesday the Directors of the road resolved to issue $10,000,000 additional bonds, to pay the floating debt of the Company.]

POLITICAL.

BUCKALEW IN JERSEY CITY—SPEECH BY GOVERNOR SEYMOUR—THE HEINRICH CASE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, who has been accused of coolness toward Greeley's nomination, said, in a speech made in Jersey City last night: "As to Horace Greeley, he is particularly fit for the office for which he has been named, not only by reason of his ability, and because he is acquainted with public men and political men of the country, but because his ideas are not above the lowly and humble, and he will not be ruled by the rich, who fawn upon him, but will look down to the lowly and humble among the men who toil and labor in all parts of our common country. I hope that you will leave nothing undone in behalf of our cause between this and the hour of closing polls on Tuesday next to support the candidates I have named, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, because they are in favor of peace, and fellowship, and good will, and brotherhood throughout these States; because they are in favor of reforming official life in all its branches, chiefly because they are men of integrity and honor, and will stand firm as a rock, immovable and determined, against all forms of corruption in the Government of this country.

Governor Hoffman also made an address in the interior of New York, last evening. "Who," he asked, "of the two men, U. S. Grant or Horace Greeley, has done the most for the laboring man? Yes! Greeley has ever been the friend of the workingman. General Grant proved a failure as a statesman because of his utter want of training. Horace Greeley has been trained in the best of schools, and is the best versed man in politidal law in the United States. The campaign is drawing to a close, and we must draw the line firmlo, and vote as we feel to be right, and our principles will prevail. If you are in earnest, see that every man goes to the polls." He denounced the great briberies practiced in other States, by the Administration, and said, "We must fight this with the frown of public opinion. The man who bribes a voter deserves to be shot on the spot, as much as the man who hauls down the American flag."

The *World* says: "It does not need great perspicacity to see that in this contest the success of the Democrats depends on the Democrats themselves. If every Democrat in the Union supports Mr. Greeley at the polls, he will be reelected. The Liberal Republicans have already developed such strength as to put this point beyond a shadow of doubt. The Democrats accordingly hold their success in their own hands. The question is now on a revival of the Constitution. The re-election of Grant by whatever majority, could administer no rebuke to the spirit which has inspired the adoption of Mr. Greeley as the Democratic candidate, for that spirit, as shown, is above rebuke.

Mr. Heinrich's case had another partial examination before Davenport to-day. The Deputy Stahl was on the witness stand, and gave this striking testimony as to how he conducted himself in Heinrich's house: "In the morning when I went to Mr. Heinrich's house I did not go alone; my brother was with me; he was not a special Deputy Marshal; I am not positive that my brother did not go into Mr. Heinrich's room and remain there; I requested my brother to go with me to assist me in performing my duty; he refused to answer me; everything seemed upside down in the house, and I wanted to get out of it.

Question. What do you mean by that?

Witness. I wanted to get away from my trouble; Mr. Heinrich threatened to club my brains when I was outside in the street; can't tell all he said to me; went and called a policeman, and the policeman came up with me to Mr. Heinrich's house; I did not burst open the door; the Marshal, who had the warrant, tried the doors; he first tried a parlor door.

Question. How did you know it was a parlor?

Witness. I knew it was a parlor because I looked through a keyhole and saw the furniture. I did not see Mr. Heinrich there.

Question. Mr. Heinrich did not attack you, or dash out your brains?

Witness. Oh, no; and I would not attack him unless he attacked me first.

Question. Where did you go after Mr. Heinrich threatened to club out your brains?

Witness. I went to the Chief Deputy Marshal of the District, Mr. J. J. O'Brien; I found Mr. O'Brien at Concordia Hall, Republican headquarters; Mr. O'Brien told me to make a complaint before Commissioner Davenport; I did make complaint, and Mr. Davenport issued a warrant; the warrant was given to a Deputy Marshal for execution, and I, my brother, and Mr. Lockwood went to arrest Mr. Heinrich; when we went back I asked a lady in a room, Mr. Heinrich's daughter, to answer my questions about Mr. Heinrich.

Question. What questions did you ask the lady?

Witness. I asked her what her father's age was. The lady said she wouldn't tell me.

General Davis, for the defence, stated that he was not able to proceed further, and Davenport adjourned the case until after election.

FEMALE APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mrs. King and Mrs. H. A. Pratt, physicians, accompanied by counsel, appeared at the place of registration in Jersey City to-day, and demanded that their names be placed on the poll list, preparatory to voting on Tuesday next. The question was submitted to the City Attorney, W. A. Lewis, who gave an adverse decision. The women propose to take the case into the Courts.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 31.—The Vermont Legislature made the following elections of State officers to-day: Secretary of State, George Nichols; Auditor, W. G. Ferrier; Quartermaster General, W. W. Lynde; Adjutant and Inspector General, James S. Peck; Judge Advocate General, O. M. Southard; Railroad Commissioner, M. B. Bailey; Directors of the State Prison, J. W. Hartshorn and W. R. Speed.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A Washington special states that there are well-founded rumors that Columbus Delano is to succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury, provided that President Grant shall be re-elected.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The waters of the River Rhone are rising. The dykes above the town of Arles are broken in many places, and the extensive plains of Camargue are inundated.

General Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and sacred. An army disciplined, educated, and powerful in numbers is needed to check the [illegible] while protecting the country from foreign foes. The General says the time may come when the Germans will regret rending the hearts and homes and tearing from France her dearest children.

The Conservatives gave a banquet at Bordeaux to-night. Speeches strongly favoring the restoration of the monarchy were made, and the hope expressed that the day would come when toasts to the health of the King and Princes of the royal family could be offered.

Count de Guydon, Governor General of Algeria, in his report to the President, states that the number of immigrants to the colony during the last three months was 5,000, and of those 500 were from Alsace and Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A London special says that the London Banking Association has received 400,000 sovereigns from the Bank of Paris. More is coming.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The weather to-day in England is wet.

Sir Samuel Martin, Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, will probably succeed Lord Penzance as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred on Mr. Hepworth Dixon the decoration of Knight of the Golden Cross.

A letter from on board the British sloop-of-war Shearwater reports that Lieutenant Moore and gunner Mahoney, of that vessel, on the 25th inst., performed the feat of swimming across the Hellespont, from Abydos to Sestos.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has finally rejected the Country Reform bill, by a vote of 145 to 18. This was done in the face of a threat from the Minister of the Interior that if the measure was defeated the Government would dissolve the Diet and convene a new one.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Evening.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says that the Government has made good its threat to appeal to the country on the Reform bill.

The present session of the Diet will be closed to-morrow afternoon, when a decree will be read dissolving that body and ordering an election for a new Diet, which is called to meet on the 12th of November next.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The trial on the impeachment of the members of the Sagasta Ministry promises some curious disclosures. Senor Sagasta has announced his intention of defending himself at the trial.

A private company has made a proposition to the Spanish Government to construct and maintain, at its own expense, lines of telegraph throughout the country.

The debate in the Lower House of the Cortes on military affairs has terminated in a vote agreeing to a contingent of 40,000 men for the army. The Budget Committee of the Lower House has apprved all the bills proposed by the Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Depatches from Turin report no abatement in the floods in the River Po. Over 4,000 men are erecting barriers to arrest the further [illegible] the water. The damage to property and crops is beyond calculation. In Ferrara, alone 40,000 persons are homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the suffering people.

Death on the Rail.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 31.—A collision occurred this evening between a coal and passenger train near Jamesburg. Jacob Tyndale, the engineer of the coal train, was instantly killed. Both firemen were seriously injured. The engineer of the passenger train had an arm and leg broken. No passengers were injured. The boiler of the coal engine exploded.

MARRIED.

ALSTON—LYON—At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 30, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Mr. David G. Alston and Miss Nellie P. Lyon, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Lyon. No cards.

Boston papers please copy.

MALLEY—STICKNEY—In the Tabernacle Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan-sts., by the Rev. J. T. Williams, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock p. m., Dr. Geo. F. Malley, M. D., and Miss Lizzie Stickney, both of Chicago. No cards.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; South Side preferred; well located, nicely furnished for family of four adults. The best of care will be taken. J. R. SAYLES, Tribune office.

AUCTION SALE.

By HARRISON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CHROMOS, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock. Some elegant pictures, to close the lot. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON & FOSTER. SPECIAL SALE OF Hardware, Table Cutlery, Ware, &c. Also, 10,000 Pounds Indian [illegible] AT AUCTION, FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 1 [illegible] ELISON & FOSTER.

AUCTION SALE OF RESIDENCE LOTS AT KENWOOD BY T. S. FITCH & CO., At 157 Dearborn-st., [illegible] afternoon, Nov. 2, [illegible] TWO RESIDENCE LOTS Situated on Madison-av., [illegible] eighth and Forty-[illegible] Being near the Station and in the [illegible] with Churches, Schools, &c. [illegible] THESE LOTS WILL BE [illegible] And an opportunity is [illegible] home. ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. FURNITURE, CARPETS, AT AUCTION, On Saturday Morning, Nov. [illegible] At 9½ o'clock, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, [illegible] stands, Tables, Mattresses, [illegible] Crockery, &c. Also, the entire Furniture of a [illegible] Private Residence. ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF One Hundred Choice Boulevard Lots FRONTING ON SOUTH HALSTED Green, Peoria, Sangamon, Morgan-sts., CORNER OF HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-[illegible] ST. BOULEVARD, MONDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1872, ON THE PREMISES. These lots are in Subdivision of [illegible] of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 8, [illegible] are splendidly located, being on [illegible] and within 90 feet of the Boulevard [illegible] fine improvements, and are of easy [illegible] the P., Ft. W. & Chicago Railway [illegible] property is very desirable for residences [illegible] situated in a district where property [illegible] creasing in value, they present [illegible] vantages for an investment or speculation. A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN Will leave Madison-st. Depot at [illegible] a. m., on day of sale, stopping at [illegible] Crossing, Archer-av., Trumbull [illegible] Rock Island Car Shops, returning [illegible] o'clock p. m. A FREE LUNCH Will also be provided. Terms of sale [illegible] cash. Purchaser assumes $100 on [illegible] due 2d of September, 1873. Balance [illegible] and two years, or in instalments of [illegible] six months, as preferred, with interest [illegible] ferred payments at 8 per cent, [illegible] ally; 5 per cent discount will be [illegible] cash. TITLE PERFECT. A complete abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser, and warrantee deed given. [illegible] commodations are ample for all who [illegible] attend this sale, or take a free ride [illegible] the improvements in that locality. 10 per cent deposit will be required [illegible] of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, [illegible]

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. REAL ESTATE SALE. DESIRABLE LOTS In Blocks 8 and 16 of Section [illegible] Town 39, Range 14, AT AUCTION, On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 4, [illegible] On the Grounds, at 3 o'clock. 8 Lots fronting on Throop-st., 2 Lots fronting on Allport-st., Between Evans and Harbine-sts. 6 Lots fronting on Throop-st., 7 Lots fronting on Allport-st., Between Clayton and Twenty-second-sts. 1 Large Lot fronting on Twenty-second [illegible] 133 Feet corner of and fronting on [illegible] st., being Lot 3, a most desirable [illegible] for a LUMBER DEALER. Title perfect. Full and complete abstract. [illegible] cash, balance 1 and 2 years with interest at [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., [illegible]

ALEX. VON WENDT'S Collection of Paintings TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7, At 2½ o'clock, p. m., at the new store, [illegible] State-st., just around the corner from [illegible] Buren-st. Among this valuable collection of paintings are [illegible] from the most celebrated artists, such as [illegible] Fleidhütter; Cattle Scene in Italy, [illegible] Reinhardt; Landscape and Winter Scene [illegible] hunt, by E. Wilms; [illegible] Execution, by Vard; [illegible] Windsor, by Aasberg; [illegible] by Schomborg; Cow Shed, by [illegible] Rebecca Preparing to Receive [illegible] by Corregio; Horse Farm, by [illegible] and Evening Scenes, by Cupp; [illegible] Santa Mora by the Troops of the Duke of [illegible] [illegible] Camp Ready for Battle, by [illegible] Scene, by Wagner; Battle Scene [illegible] Sætons and Timbers in 150 B. C., by [illegible] works of Aschaal-Bertram-Gig, [illegible] Rosch, and many others. All in [illegible] made in the best and latest styles, by [illegible] W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st. AT AUCTION, Another Large and Attractive Sale of Household Furniture IN EVERY VARIETY. Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mattresses, Chairs. Also, every description of Furniture. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Window Shades, Comforters; 10 Crates of W. G. Crockery; 70 Pkgs. Glassware; Pianos (new). ON SATURDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

SILVER WA[illegible] GO[illegible] SILVER AN[illegible] Every variety of useful and [illegible] Leather and Satin Cases, made ex[illegible] Urns, Fruit, Berry and Cake Stands [illegible] Store, 266 [illegible] Special Attraction [illegible] WEDDI[illegible] GILES, BR[illegible]

INSURANCE. INDEMNITY [illegible] Lancashire INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. ASSETS, - - - - $8,86[illegible] TOTAL LIABILITIES, (including Reinsurance Fund), - 1,42[illegible] NET ASSETS, - - - $7,43[illegible] This Company having commenced business in Illinois, we are now prepared to issue Policies on desirable risks in Chicago and vicinity. Policies are written by the undersigned, to whom application should be made. A. W. HOSMER & CO., AGENTS, 142 LaSalle-st. Republic Insurance Certificates Will buy a limited amount. JAMES B. STORE[illegible] and 88 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

HATS AND FURS. FURS. STRYKER & CO., Fur Manufacturers. We show the largest stock of [illegible] SACQUES and PURE DARK FI[illegible] MINK, of our own manufacture, [illegible] be found in the West. 231 West Madison-st. HATS! The Largest and Best Stock in the city. 231 West Madison-st. - - 114 South Clark-st. BISHOP & BARNES, AT THEIR NEW STORE, Corner State and Monroe-sts. Have this day received the elegant New and Nobby Style of ALPINE and ARCTIC FELT HAT, so much admired by the Ladies of New York. They are worn by Ladies, Misses, and Children. Corner State and Monroe-sts. CHILDREN'S HATS. We make a Special Department for Children's Goods, showing the largest and most complete assortment ever brought to this city. Stryker & Co., The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West, 231 West Madison-st., 114 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS. Geo. Foy & Co., WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, REMOVED TO NO. 25 SOUTH WATER-ST. THE LAW OFFICE OF Clarkson & Van Schaack Is now at their old location, 82 Dearborn-st. DR. H. TOMBOEKEN [illegible] his patrons and friends that he has [illegible] from Europe and resumed his medical practice [illegible] northeast corner of Madison, Room 2[illegible] hours from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

FINANCIAL. Loans Negotiated [illegible] estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 122 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. To Coal Consumers. All parties having Coal bought of me, and not yet delivered, are requested to call and arrange for the delivery of the same at once, as I anticipate trouble in delivering on account of the horse disease making its appearance in the city. ROBERT LAW.

HORSE! HORSE! HORSE! [illegible] Distemper use DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR [illegible] both internal and external. Sold by all [illegible] Price, $1 per bottle.